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Capital Gets Coal Parley; Scandinavian Countries Confer on Reply to Reich

The World's Day—At a Glance

May 9, 1939

Lewis Blames U. S. and Owners for Coal Tieup

WASHINGTON (AP)—The deadlocked coal conference shifted today to Washington at the invitation of President Roosevelt.

John L. Lewis, President of the Mine Workers' Union, previously sought to give a new slant to the national coal stoppage by charging the mine owners with responsibility. He declared they had declined four times to continue operations pending negotiation of a new agreement, and blamed the Department of Labor for an administrative blunder, asserting the Roosevelt Administration could have kept the industry going.

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, indorsed Mr. Lewis' criticism of the operators, said their position on this point was a mistake, and expressed the wish it could be corrected at this time.

Scandinavian Nations Study Hitler Offer

STOCKHOLM (AP)—The Foreign Ministers of four Scandinavian countries—Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Finland—gathered today to consider Reichsführer Hitler's proposal of nonaggression pacts.

At least three of the Ministers were believed prepared to give Germany a polite "no" on the ground that any pact would be a departure from the traditional Scandinavian policy of neutrality.

Norway, farthest from Germany geographically, was considered definitely opposed to a pact.

Sweden and Finland were believed ready to join in a negative reply framed to avoid giving offense to Germany. Denmark, next door neighbor to Germany, had given no indication of its stand.

Last Wednesday Germany offered identical nonaggression pacts to these four Nations and made similar approaches to Latvia and Estonia. The Estonian Cabinet later approved the proposal in principle.

Windsor Awaits World's Views on Peace Plea

The Duke of Windsor watched today for effects on world chancelleries of his peace appeal radiocast from Verdun, France, his first public utterance since abdicating the British Throne two and a half years ago.

He denied reported intentions to return to politics, or to visit the United States in the near future.

Berlin commented favorably on the Duke's criticism of propaganda using the words "encirclement" and "aggression." (Text of speech: Page 2. Other peace appeals and alliance moves: Page 1.)

Japanese Air Raids Continue in China

China sustained Japanese bombings in North, Center, South, and deep interior today as Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and his Wellesley-educated wife remained in their devastated capital at Chungking.

Ichang, midway between Hankow and Chungking, was raided by 12 planes.

A Japanese airplane carrier stationed off Amoy loosed war hornets against South China ports. Foochow in the southeast and Yenping in the interior were struck.

North China reports sporadic bombings.

In Tokyo, British Ambassador Sir Robert Leslie Craigie and Japanese Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita discussed the bombing of Chungking and establishment in China of a commercial bank.

Britain Opposes Changes in Shanghai Rule

LONDON (AP)—Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Richard Butler told the House of Commons yesterday that Britain would resist any Japanese proposals for constitutional and administrative changes in the Shanghai International Settlement.

Japan on May 3 presented to the United States and British Ambassadors to Tokyo demands that the Shanghai Municipal Council, governing body of the Shanghai International Settlement, be reorganized to give Japanese a larger voice in its affairs.

Commons Approves Military Funds

LONDON (AP)—The House of Commons approved a resolution appropriating approximately $150,000,000 for military training, concluding a 14½-hour session at 5:15 a. m.

It was the longest Parliamentary session in two years, and there was a 6½-hour debate, during which the Labor opposition complained it was denied information on how the money would be spent.

Halifax to Attend League Session

LONDON (AP)—Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax is leaving London Saturday for a League of Nations Council meeting at Geneva May 15. He is expected to stop a few hours in Paris to see Premier Daladier and Foreign Minister Bonnet.

Spain Withdraws From League of Nations

BURGOS, Spain (AP)—Formal notice of Spain's withdrawal from the League of Nations was sent to Geneva yesterday by Foreign Minister Count Francisco Gomez Jordana.

[Spain is the sixteenth Nation to resign from the League. The others are Japan, Germany, Italy, Hungary, Albania, Peru, Costa Rica, Paraguay, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Brazil, Honduras, San Salvador, Venezuela, and Chile.]

Regent of Yugoslavia to Visit Berlin

BERLIN (AP)—Regent Prince Paul of Yugoslavia will make a state visit to Berlin early in June, it was made known today in Government quarters.

There was no comment on reports that he might be here when the Italian-German military and political pact is signed.

(Prince Paul is making a state visit to Italy this week.)

Costa Rica Orders Ouster of Jewish Refugees

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (AP)—A Government decree today ordered the immediate departure from Costa Rica of all Jewish refugee families who had arrived in the past few months as tourists.

Chile to Investigate Nazi Activity

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP)—Education Minister Rudecindo Ortega announced today he had ordered an investigation of reported Nazi activity in Southern Provinces.

He said he gained the impression "there were numerous private educational establishments which are not fulfilling our legal requirments." A number of Germans live in the southern sector.

Danish Royalty Near End of U. S. Visit

NEW YORK (AP)—Crown Prince Frederik and Crown Princess Ingrid of Denmark returned today from a three-day visit to Philadelphia and Washington.

They planned a quiet day of shopping and private visits with friends. Tomorow they will sail for home on the liner Queen Mary.

Three Sentenced in Rubens Passport Fraud

NEW YORK (AP)—Three men convicted last week in the famous Russian case of conspiracy to obtain United States passports fraudulently, each were sentenced today to two years in prison.

The three—Aaron Sharfin, former clerk in the Egyptian Consulate; Edward Blatt, a lawyer, and Ossip Garber, a photographer—were charged by the Government with having obtained passports used by Adolph Rubens-Robinson and his wife on trips through Europe.

The detention of the Rubens in Russia, reputedly on spy charges, led to the action against the three men.

In New Post

Dr. G. Bromley Oxnam

Assigned by the Uniting Conference of the Methodist Church to serve as Bishop of the Boston area.

Methodist Church Assigns Bishops To New Districts

By the Rev. Ralph Stoody

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 9—Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of Omaha, Neb., was appointed last night to the General Superintendency of the Boston area of the Methodist Church when the Uniting Conference adopted the report of the Committee on Episcopacy.

Administration of the work of the new Methodist Church within the United States was divided between 31 Bishops whose episcopal residences are strategically located in cities which are central, on the average, to 250,000 Methodist members for which each Bishop is the spiritual shepherd. The system of assigning Bishops for responsibility for a particular group of Conferences while of long standing in the Northern Church, is new to the Southern Church.

Another unprecedented feature of this assignment is the stationing of two newly consecrated Bishops, elected by the former Methodist Protestant Church to the Council of Bishops. These two leaders, Bishop James H. Straughn and Bishop John Calvin Broomfield, begin their new duties with not only the usual handicaps of taking over unfamiliar work but, until the present they have never belonged to a Church where the office of Bishop was recognized. Bishop Straughn has been assigned to the northeastern jurisdiction of special service among Methodist Protestant Conferences and churches. Bishop Broomfield's appointment is to the St. Louis area.

Other Changes Made

Except for Bishop William C. Martin, who goes to Omaha to replace the new Boston Bishop, all the Bishops of the former Methodist Episcopal Church South have been assigned to residences South of the Mason-Dixon line. The establishment of a new Episcopal residence in Syracuse, N. Y., with Bishop Charles Wesley Flint as its occupant, and the change in Boston were the only readjustments in the Northeastern jurisdiction.

Bishop Herbert Welch, who retired in 1936, having reached the age limit, was called back to active service to complete the term of the late Bishop Charles Wesley Burns, who passed on in January, 1938.

Six Bishops elected by the previous General Conferences were assigned to a connection with American jurisdictions, but their

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Parking Lot Held Responsible For Safety of Autos

The Appellate Division of the Boston Municipal Court ruled today that operators of parking lots are responsible for the safety of automobiles parked therein.

The Court, in a decision written by Judge Elisha Adlow, awarded $255.25 damages to the Chardon Motor Mart, Inc., which had parked a car in a lot owned by Paul H. Handy on Hudson Street, Boston. The car had been damaged while parked there.

Senate Approves Roper

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Daniel C. Roper, former Secretary of Commerce, to be Minister to Canada.

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Tube Damaging Property? Tobin to See for Himself

Huntington Avenue property owners report damage to property and sidewalks—Tobin says pictures were made before excavation—Better sidewalks than ever promised—Buildings declared secure.

Assuming the role of the Caliph of Bagdad, whose custom it was to ramble about his municipality after dark in order to come closer in touch with the affairs of his constituency, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will motor home by way of Huntington Avenue late this afternoon to inspect personally complaints that the subway construction is having an earthquake effect on sidewalks and dwellings of abutters.

"Caliph" Tobin will be accompanied by Grand Viziers Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, head of the Transit Department, and Councilor Perlie Dyar Chase who put an order in City Council yesterday to have the Mayor order building inspectors to report on conditions along the route of the big hole.

In announcing the impending tour, Mayor Tobin informed the press that the Transit Department had had the foresight to take photographs along the route before actual construction began.

The tour will halt here and there along the avenue from Mechanics Building up to beyond West Newton Street, and the Mayor and his advisors will look over cracks and bucklings in sidewalks, reported cracks, and walls and steps allegedly parting company with the front door thresholds—all phases of alleged damage brought to Councilor Chase's attention by property owners of the district.

Colonel Sullivan, advised of the tour, said today there was no question but that some sidewalks had buckled because of work done on gas and water pipes and other necessary underground alterations. This buckling and cracking, he said, was only temporary, and that eventually the sidewalks would be placed in better condition than they had been for years.

The excavation allows a leeway of 35 feet on each side to the building lines, he said, and therefore there is no danger to property from the underground work.

Colonel Sullivan emphasized that there has been no settling of the ground along the route in which the work is progressing. The work is going ahead according to schedule, he said, except that recent seepage of surface water, caused by rains, has added to the work gang's problems.

3,000 on Job by July

Two thousand men are now engaged in the enterprise which is heading toward Massachusetts Avenue. They are working in sections, on different levels, with the deep hole today in the vicinity of Norway Street. It will require a year and a half to complete the job.

Colonel Sullivan announced today that more men will be added, bringing the total up to 3,000 by July, and these men are to remain on the pay roll all summer.

Arts and Crafts Colonies Hold Their First May Festival

By Donald O. J. Messenger

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Come and be merry, come and be gay
Come and throw sorrows and cares away.
Join in our party, join in our song
Visit our shops all the day long.
Children will dance, music will play
And where you see May Baskets,
there you may stay."

Potter's wheels whirred, silversmiths' hammers clanged, accordion music and singing echoed in the flower-decked street, children danced—and the entries in a china dog show remained aristocratically aloof, as the studios and small arts and crafts shops of Beacon Hill's Chestnut and River Streets celebrated their first community May Festival today.

Gay May baskets hung outside the door of each place participating in the event—and every basket meant that "open house" was being celebrated inside.

At Number 86 Chestnut Street a cast iron lawn dog held the basket in his mouth. With it he extended an invitation to look over the china dog show within. The dogs in this show had been entered by collectors all over the city and many of them were quite valuable. Ribbons were awarded to the winners—selected by votes of visitors, and a tiny silver cup went to the winner of first place.

At the top of two flights of stairs at Number 79 Mrs. J. Duncan Phillips of Topsfield and Mrs. Robert B. Stone of Jamaica Plain demonstrated the art of pottery making and glazing in The Pottery Workshop. This is a club to which 23 devotees of this hobby belong—holding a public exhibition and sale of their products once a year.

One floor below the potters, George C. Gebelein and his assistant silversmiths, were beating out Paul Revere spoons and other silverware in the way that Paul Revere himself learned to work. Mr. Gebelein was one of the original

(Continued on Page 9, Column 2)

Reorganization Plan Advanced By Roosevelt

Second step in program rearranges functions within the existing departments.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 9—With the submission of President Roosevelt's reorganization plan No. II to Congress today, some of the historic anomalies long scattered through the 10 executive Departments of the American Government are abolished by presidential order, and some New Deal activities lose independent existence as well. The Bituminous Coal Commission, long a stormy petrel of personnel and policy divergence, is abolished and its functions transferred to the Department of Interior; the National Emergency Council is likewise abolished and its job placed in the White House. The foreign service, now scattered in the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture, is all consolidated in the State Department. Those are typical high lights.

The first plan, already approved by Congress as submitted by the President two weeks ago, extensively reshuffled the independent bureaus and agencies. The second plan rearranges functions within existing Departments. A third scheme of intradepartmental change was expected, but today the President deferred it until the next session of Congress. However, other piecemeal changes may come out at any time.

What New Plan Provides

Here are the principal readjustments announced today which will become operative within 60 days unless both Houses of Congress disapprove:

The Foreign Commerce Service of the United States, now in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, and the Foreign Agricultural Service, now in the Department of Agriculture, are both transferred to the State Department. Thus, for the first time the United States will have a completely unified foreign service. Commercial and agricultural interests will be safeguarded by placing representatives of those Departments in State Department as liaison officers and on personnel boards. "A much greater degree of co-ordination and effectiveness in our foreign establishment," says the President, "can be achieved under the plan than has ever before been possible."

Thus passes one of the most-prized glories of the Hoover Administration, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in its old form. This Bureau was an articulate agent for the booming activi-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Astronomers

Dr. Cecilia Gaposchkin

World-famed woman astronomer at Harvard College Observatory (top)

Prof. Henry Norris Russell

of Princeton University Observatory (lower) each a speaker at the symposium of astronomers at Fort Davis, Texas.

Measuring Stars All Over Again By Photography

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

FORT DAVIS, Texas, May 9—Prof. Henry Norris Russell, Director of Princeton Observatory and dean of American astronomers, today brought the symposium on astronomical problems, held in conjunction with dedication exercises of McDonald Observatory on Mount Locke, to a close by discussing problems in connection with stellar masses which Texas astronomers might well undertake with the world's second largest telescope.

In mass, stars range all the way from bodies no more solid than our atmosphere, to those where protons or the hearts of atoms are so closely packed a dog-house made of them would weigh more than the Empire State Building. One of the most profitable lines of investigation of stellar masses in the near future, according to Prof. Russell would appear to be in remeasuring photographically all available visible pairs of stars for which reliable observations were made before 1870.

Measuring Star Light

In one of the principal papers yesterday, Dr. Cecilia Payne Gaposchkin of Harvard Observatory urged more careful work in the measuring of star brightness and determinations of color. Dr. Gaposchkin is rated as one of the most distinguished woman astronomers in the world. Together with her husband she has recently published a brilliant exposition of variable stars in a book by that title.

According to Dr. Otto Struve, director of the joint observatory enterprise between the Universities of Texas and Illinois, the work of the new instrument is already fairly well established. Though at present second in size only to the 100-inch at Mt. Wilson, both are soon to be overshadowed by the 200-inch planned for Mt. Palomar. There is no feeling of rivalry however, for each instrument will complement the work of the other two. The 82-inch, for example, will be employed mostly in studying unsolved problems in our own galaxy. One great value of the 100-

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Calls of Peace Echo in Rush For Defenses

Notable pleas voiced by Duke of Windsor and the Pope; some easing of tension seen.

Potent voices, raised in demand for peace, were heard as diplomatic efforts went forward today in effort to outbalance the forces of war.

The Duke of Windsor and Pope Pius XII both issued striking appeals. The former King Edward VIII—speaking from the battlefield of Verdun and "simply as a soldier of the last war"—pleaded with political leaders to rise "above national interests" to avoid the "grim events of a quarter century ago."

The Duke's speech to a potential American audience of 30,000,000, was made "without previous knowledge of any Government." It was nevertheless said to have King George VI's approval although the British and Canadian Broadcasting Corporation stations did not carry the message—an omission criticized in some sections of the British press, which printed it.

Message to Governments

The Pope was officially disclosed to be conveying to heads of Governments, through diplomatic channels, his "ardent desire for peace" and a prayer that Europe's problems be solved "by peaceful means to which all say they are disposed."

Meanwhile Russia lessened its strain with Poland by restoring a Soviet Ambassador to Warsaw. And there were admissions in Berlin that German-Soviet negotiations to remove difficulties over Communist propaganda were proceeding.

Foreign ministers of the Baltic nations meanwhile met to confer on Reichsführer Hitler's "nonaggression" pact offers.

Polish Adjustment Forecast

And in Rome, expectation of peaceful settlement of German-Polish problems involving Danzig and the Polish Corridor was predicted by semi-official spokesmen.

Yet moves of Mars were not completely held in check. Premier Mussolini, in a brief speech, lauded the "force of our (Italian) arms." King Carol increased armaments as he reiterated Rumania's decision to fight for its territorial integrity. Britain, debating a bill for increased training of military reserves, heard its War Secretary declare that the nation must "sleep on its haversack."

Nuncios Convey Message

VATICAN CITY, May 9 (AP)—A Vatican news service announced today that Papal Nuncios in various Capitals were conveying to the heads of Governments the Pope's "ardent desire for peace."

The news service said that Pope Pius XII, who always has interested himself in peace, did so today "more than ever" and was furthering the cause of peace "through normal diplomatic contacts."

Interviews between Monsignor Cesare Orsenigo, Nuncio to Germany, and Reichsführer Hitler and between Monsignor Valerio Valeri, Nuncio to France, and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet took place last week.

The Papal Nuncio to Poland, Filippo Corgesi, called on Foreign Minister Joseph Beck at Warsaw yesterday.

(British officials disclosed that Monsignor William Godfrey, apostolic delegate in London, conferred with Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax during the week end. The subject of the discussion was not made known.)

BERLIN, May 9 (AP)—Disclosures of Pope Pius' peace moves in European Capitals have struck a more responsive chord in Germany than any such efforts made this far.

Questions concerning the conferences which Papal Nuncios have had in recent days with political leaders in Germany, France, Poland, and other countries brought this comment from a Foreign Office spokesman:

"If the reports of a Vatican move along these lines are true then certainly it can be said that we would regard it as a much more honest offer of mediation than, for instance, (R. A.) Butler's offer in the House of Commons yesterday."

Soviet Envoy for Poland

WARSAW, May 9 (AP)—An improvement in relations with Soviet Russia was advanced yesterday as Poland's possible answer to the new Rome-Berlin military alliance.

Indications in this direction were seen through the announcement of the appointment of a new Russian Ambassador to Poland and the fact that Soviet Vice-Commissar Vladimir Potemkin would arrive here today.

The new Soviet Ambassador will be Nicholas Sharanoff, now Minister to Greece. He will succeed Jacob Davtian, who failed to return to his post from a sudden and un-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Intimate Message from Washington

Sol Bloom Rises to Heroic Role Among the Followers of the New Deal—Walks Out on Chamber of Commerce Dinner

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

The new hero of the New Deal is the last man in the world you would suspect. It is not Harry L. Hopkins, now back at his heir-apparent desk; not William O. Douglas, youthfully bestriding the Supreme Court bench; not Frank Murphy, cutting his swath of prosecutions at the Department of Justice; not T. Corcoran, or B. Cohen, or T. Arnold, or R. Jackson, or J. Frank. It is Representative Sol Bloom.

No one ever made this kind of hero of Representative Bloom before, although he has stood in positions of honor and eminence these last few years during all the various bicentennial and sesquicentennial celebrations. He it is, of course, who has been chairman of the ceremonies to commemorate George Washington, the Constitution, the first Congress, the first Supreme Court, the first inaugural, and so on. These have been noble memories and well-staged deeds. They spread the name of General Washington—yes, and of Representative Bloom—in the schoolrooms of the land. But such sonorous and frock-coated activities do not explain Mr. Bloom's present eminence.

Know one and all that Sol Bloom is the man who walked out on the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. He was an invited guest of the New York State delegates at one of the state dinners which the Chamber gave this year to impress locally concentrated Members of Congress. As at all other meetings of the Chamber on this occasion, an explosive barrage was directed against the New Deal. Mr. Bloom has never been known as a fire-eater. Rather, he has been a man of peace. His pince-nez rests tranquilly upon his rugged profile, its broad black ribbon flows placidly down to his waistcoat. His eye does not flash with partisan lightnings, it beams benignly upon friend and foe alike.

Booing Carried Too Far

But the attacks at the Chamber dinner were too much for him. Listening to them with rising indignation, he sprang finally to his feet, demanding the right of reply—a right, he says, that he had been assured. But what did the so-called economic royalists, assembled at dinner, do then? They booed. They booed Sol Bloom! With a hearty unanimity never witnessed in the halls of Congress, with a lusty school-boyish vigor, they opened their mouths and lungs, and they booed.

Now, it is no particular heroism for a New Dealer to be booed. True, it is an unusual experience for some of them, while for others it is as the scent of powder to the old war-horse. Had Representative Bloom only been booed, the incident would have been forgotten. It was what he did next that has elevated the Manhattan Congressman to the ranks of the immortals. He turned on his heel. Legend hath it that he said: "Come, Mother, come, Vera!" and, thus calling together the pleasant family by which he is almost always accompanied at Washington social gatherings, they strode—or swept, as the novelists would say—from the room. Anyway, Representative Bloom walked out. He was the only New Dealer who had a chance to express to its face what he thought of the United States Chamber. And so is it any wonder that he is now a hero tonight? Senator Ellison D. ("Cotton Ed") Smith has won undying fame in South Carolina because he walked out on the Democratic convention of 1936. At every stump speech of his campaign last year, he would tell—with mounting camp-meeting fervor—of how he walked out.

"Yes, Ah walked out!" would cry Cotton Ed.

"Yes, he walked out!" the audience would shout back. Both would repeat the antiphony until crescendo was reached.

New Dealers Show Gratitude

Well, maybe political audiences in the area bounded by West 125th Street and West 86th Street, to the north and south, from where the North River flows to where Fifth Avenue sweeps, will want to hear in the years to come of the heroic Bloom exodus from the ranks of the "princes of privilege."

Anyway, Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce and appeaser-in-chief, remembered the incident with gratitude yesterday just after he had returned from a week-end cruise with President Roosevelt. And in those haunts where New Dealers gather—those green-shuttered houses in Georgetown, those tiny gardens of large talk, those salons of blue-stockinged hostesses, those earnest libraries and "dens" where sleeves are rolled up and America is still made over, verbally—there Sol Bloom is celebrated.

P. S. The official Administration attitude toward the Chamber, toward the business-coöperation problem in general, is not precisely that of Mr. Bloom. Yesterday Secretary Hopkins spoke in quasi-humorous disdain of the "awful case of pessimism" contracted by the Chamber. He even suggested that "you'd think some of 'em don't even believe in this economic system." In short, the Administration is telling business that it is really getting along all right; that the United States Chamber is not representative, and in the words of Hugh Johnson "could profitably be wrapped up in cellophane and put on ice for five years."

On May 22, however, the whole New Deal team will embrace a business outfit it does believe to be representative: Louis Kirstein's American Retail Federation. The speeches the Chamber didn't hear will be delivered by President Roosevelt, by Secretary Hopkins, and by other Administration leaders. And Representative Bloom won't have a chance to walk out.

Erwin D. Canham

Calls for Peace Echo in Defense Demands

(Continued from Page 1)

explained trip to Moscow 18 months ago.

It was recalled that the Russian-Polish nonaggression agreement, as revised last Nov. 16, was accepted as Mr. Beck's reply to Germany's alleged plans at that time for an independent Ukrainian state at the expense of Polish and Russian territory.

Mr. Beck last week rejected Nazi demands on Danzig and Pomorze (the Polish Corridor).

Poland, meanwhile, took a calm and almost detached view of yesterday's discussions in the British House of Commons on a possible third party mediation of the German-Polish dispute over Danzig.

Informed circles said they saw no reason that this would indicate any deviation from British support of Poland's present position.

These sources also said they did not believe Poland was willing to drop its policy of insistent and direct negotiations as the only means of effecting any lasting settlement of the Danzig issue.

Anglo-French Talks Open

PARIS, May 9 (AP)—Technical Army Staff talks were opened between Britain and France yesterday and plans were reported made for diplomatic conversations before next Monday's League of Nations Council session at which the German-Polish dispute over Danzig may be considered.

The military conferences, which began here less than 24 hours after announcement that the Rome-Berlin Axis was being converted into a formal military alliance, were understood to be designed to co-ordinate movement of a British expeditionary force to France in the event of war.

The arrival in Paris May 7 of two warplane loads of high ranking British Army officers was the first public indication that such a conference was planned.

Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet, meanwhile, planned to leave for England late Thursday or early Friday. He will preside at a banquet Friday night at Southampton and will return Saturday, presumably with the British Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax, who notified the French Foreign Office that he would come to Paris that day. The two Ministers were expected to go on to Geneva Sunday or Monday.

The belief that the German-Polish dispute over Danzig would be discussed at Geneva arose in some quarters after Richard A. Butler, British Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, declared in the House of Commons that it was up to the powers most directly interested in the treaty creating the Free City to reach an agreement on its future.

Soviet-German Exchange

BERLIN, May 9 (AP)—National Socialist officials admitted today that friendship negotiations were being conducted between Soviet Russia and Germany.

The success of these talks, it was said, depends apparently on whether Russia would continue to be a center of propaganda for a Communist world revolution or whether the Soviet Union would become a "national state."

When these developments were first indicated last week, without official affirmation or denial, observers believed they meant the shift of major National Socialist attacks from Russia to the democracies, whom Berlin accuses of trying to "encircle" Germany, and a German move to isolate Poland, with whom Germany is at odds over the return of the Free City of Danzig to the Reich.

Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop arrived in Munich today and prepared to proceed to nearby Berchtesgaden to report to Reichsführer Hitler on Milan week-end conferences which led to the announcement of a German-Italian military and political pact.

'Must Sleep on Haversack'

LONDON, May 9 (AP)—War Secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha declared today that the British nation "must sleep on its haversack." He addressed the House of Commons during debate on a bill to enable the Government to call up reserves of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

Mr. Hore-Belisha announced that a large proportion of the Regular Army reserves, including officers, would be called up in batches this year. This, he said, would "enable the Regular Army to train at war strength in formations and put the Regular Army in position if necessary to take the field at short notice."

The bill under debate would enable the Government to call up reserves secretly, eliminating the present system under which a proclamation by the King is necessary.

[The Regular Army reserve and supplementary reserve total about 170,000.]

The War Secretary said that anti-aircraft units of the Territorial Army (corresponding to the American National Guard) would be called in rotation, with no man serving more than one month. These units will man searchlights and anti-aircraft guns on 24-hour-a-day schedules.

[Five such divisions, totalling 71,000 officers and men, had been enrolled up to Feb. 1.]

Britain's military conscription bill was advanced through second reading after a Labor attempt to amend it was defeated by a vote of 387 to 145.

The Labor amendment, if it had passed, would have amounted to a censure of the Government. The vote rejecting it, however, was virtually the same as that taken April 27 when the House of Commons voted on the conscription issue before the bill was introduced. At that time, the vote was 380 to 143.

Carol Wants Strong Army

BUCHAREST, Rumania, May 9 (AP)—King Carol declared today that Rumania's army needed to be strengthened for defense both of its borders and its independence "in the present troubled times."

Seventy German engineers, here on an economic mission, were among the throng, including Government leaders and foreign diplomats, present as the King unveiled a statue of his grandfather, Carol I, in front of the Royal Palace.

The Monarch pointed out in his address that has grandfather, born a German Hohenzollern Prince, had won independence for Rumania by building up its armed forces.

"Our country will fight desperately to maintain our territorial integrity and our independence," King Carol said.

Hitler-Mussolini Peace Role Hinted in the Italian Press

ROME, May 9 (AP)—The Fascist press is hinting that Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini now are prepared to negotiate Europe's "open problems."

Virginio Gayda, authoritative editor of Il Giornale d'Italia and often a spokesman for the Foreign Office, indicated the readiness of the Rome-Berlin Axis to negotiate was a result of the projected pact of Milan, agreed upon over the week end between the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, and the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano.

The new German-Italian military and political alliance was pictured by Signor Gayda as a counterbalance to the British-French front. Signor Gayda hinted that after achieving a balance by the weight of their combined military, economic, and political resources, Germany and Italy now were ready to negotiate.

How many of Europe's many issues were considered "open problems" were not enumerated by Gayda, but he did suggest that they included those of Danzig and Pomorze (the Polish Corridor) between Germany and Poland, and Italy's claims against France.

Duce Cites Strength of Arms

However, speaking in connection with a great Army Day parade, Premier Mussolini declared that Italy would prove the strength of its decisions "when the hour comes."

"The force of our arms is great but still greater is the decision of our hearts and when the hour comes we shall prove it," Il Duce told cheering troops and civilians.

He spoke briefly from the balcony of Palazzo Venezia after a parade of armed strength that gave German military leaders a further opportunity to appraise the Fascist war machine which Signor Mussolini has agreed to harness to German might in a military alliance.

Signor Mussolini spoke only about 60 words—two sentences. To introduce the statement on "the force of our arms," he said:

"On the third anniversary of the foundation of the Empire and on the first observance of the holiday dedicated to the Army you have participated in a memorable military parade."

German Invited to Review

To the Army Day review, Signor Mussolini invited Col. Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch and his staff. In the past few days they have inspected Italy's forces in African Libya, conferred with Fascist Army leaders and witnessed an Italian artillery demonstration.

Also invited to the parade were members of a Spanish Nationalist military mission representing Gen. Francisco Franco.

Just before the military spectacle rolled down via Del Impero, Gen. Alberto Pariani, Undersecretary of War and Army Chief of Staff, broadcast an announcement of the award of 18 gold medals and a larger number of silver medals to Italian officers and men who served in Spain.

The United States Ambassador, William Phillips, and other diplomats witnessed the day's parade from stands near the point where King Victor Emmanuel and Premier Mussolini reviewed the troops.

A group of brown-uniformed German officers, wearing red and white Nazi armbands, watched from a stand opposite the King and the Premier.

Albanians Share in Parade

Troops chosen for the display were from the Rome Garrison, with some other units. In all they numbered 20,000 men and 1,200 officers. Equipment included 300 cannon, 700 machine guns, 300 tanks, 1,000 motor vehicles, and 2,300 horses and mules.

Göring Leaves Italy

SAN REMO, Italy (AP)—Field Marshal Hermann Göring of Germany sailed for Valencia, Spain, May 9 aboard the German steamer Huascaran.

The Huascaran, a 7,000-ton vessel of the Hamburg-American Line, was escorted by two German destroyers.

An announcement said that after a brief stop at Valencia the ship would continue on to Hamburg with Marshal Göring aboard.

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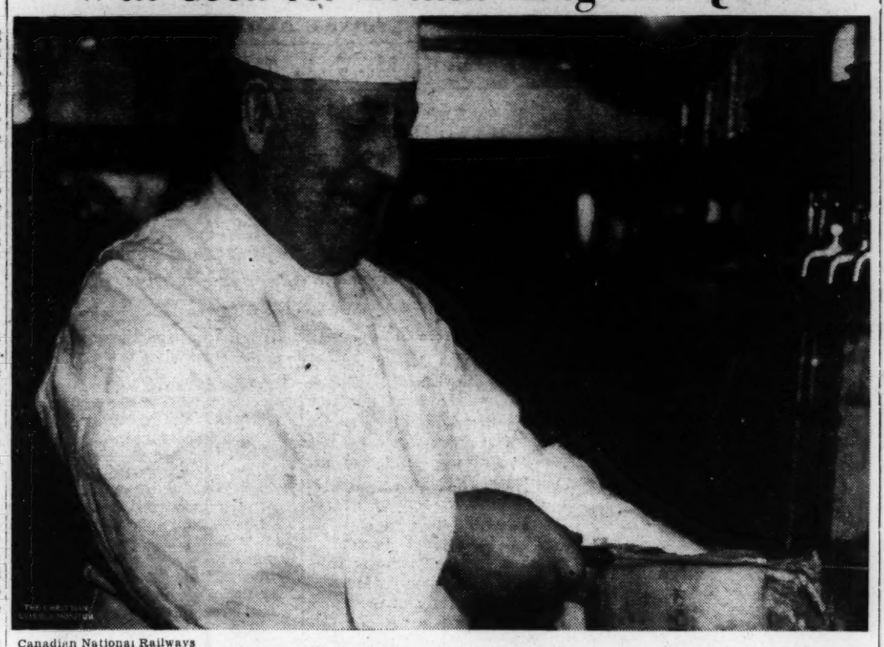
Will Cook for British King and Queen



Canadian National Railways

Everything Is All Arranged for the Notable Visit

William Morgan, chef instructor of Canada's Government-owned railway, will prepare the meals for the royal party on the 12-car train which will carry the royal couple and their staff across the Dominion and to the United States. Chef Morgan has cooked for other members of the royal family, including the Duke of Windsor (when Prince of Wales) and the Duke of Connaught.

Daily Menus for Royal Train Planned by Cuisine Experts

MONTREAL, May 9 (CP)—Their Majesties' menus are the major concern these days of James Morgan, who will be the chef on the royal train, and Wilfred Notley, the steward for the transcontinental tour.

As King George VI and Queen Elizabeth steam toward their American Dominion, the royal preferences are being carefully studied. For the King and Queen do not care particularly for corn on the cob, salmon, kippers, or sweets with lemon flavoring. But they relish shellfish, lobster, and crab. And they take soup only when guests are present.

The steward, who came to Canada in 1926 from Wicklow County, Ireland, is "not excited" over being chosen for the royal route. Employed by the Canadian National Railways in 1927, he was transferred to Government House 10 years later. "Probably that's why I'm not excited," he added.

In fact, the trip "just seems like another trip out west with the Governor-General." He has been west five times and also visited the Maritimes, so the scenery will not particularly interest him. He possibly will not even take a camera on the trip. He has a daughter, but she is too young, he says, to bother him about pictures of the sovereign.

For Mr. Notley, this trip will really be easier than tours with the Vice-Regal party. He will not have to worry over supplies. A Canadian National Railways official, W. W. Swindon, will look after that problem.

"We'll just go to the store room and get what we wish," Mr. Notley said. "On the Governor-General's tours we had to wire en route for supplies. Sometimes we didn't know if they had such things in stock as fresh berries."

Mr. Motley's job will be somewhat similar to that of the steward you see on any railway diner. He will supervise the serving, see that Their Majesties are comfortable, check the heat of the car. And, of course, he must plan the menus in consultation with Chef Morgan.

The chef will have in front of him a typewritten list of Their Majesties' dislikes in food. Each night he and the steward will confer on the menu for next day. Then it will be submitted to a member of the royal staff for approval.

Water for cooking and drinking will be specially treated by an ultra-violet ray process and will be uniform in quality. It will be taken aboard at various points en route. A small stock of canned goods will be carried, since the larder will contain only fresh vegetables.

Envoys Send Greetings

OTTAWA, (CP)—Best wishes for "a successful voyage to Canada" were sent to the King and Queen enroute to Canada aboard the R.M.S. Empress of Australia by Baron Silvercruys, Belgium Minister to Canada, on behalf of the Diplomatic Corps here.

The message transmitted through Governor General Lord Tweedsmuir, read:

"I present my humble respects to Your Majesty. The Belgian Minister on behalf of the Diplomatic Corps has asked me to convey to Your Majesty and Her Majesty the Queen the best wishes of himself and his colleagues for a successful voyage to Canada, for an enjoyable tour, and for a safe return."

The King in reply said, "I shall be glad if you will express to the Belgian Minister and his colleagues in the Diplomatic Corps the sincere thanks of the Queen and myself for their kind message."

Duke of Windsor Pleads For Peace in Radio Talk

VERDUN, France, May 9 (AP)—Following is the text of the radio address of the Duke of Windsor yesterday at the battlefield of Verdun:

I am speaking tonight from Verdun where I have been spending a few days visiting one of the greatest battlefields of the last war. Upon this and other battlefields throughout the world millions of men suffered and died. As I talk to you from this historic spot I am deeply conscious of the presence of the great company of the dead, and I am convinced that could they make their voices heard they would be with me in what I am about to say.

For two and one half years I have deliberately kept out of public affairs and I still propose to do so. I speak for no one but myself, without the previous knowledge of any Government. I speak simply as a soldier of the last war whose most earnest prayer it is that such cruel and destructive madness shall never again overtake mankind.

I break my self-imposed silence now only because of the manifest danger that we may all be drawing nearer to a repetition of the grim events which happened a quarter of a century ago. The grave anxieties of the time in which we live compels me to raise my voice in expression of the universal longing to be delivered from the fears that beset us, and to return to normal conditions.

Peace and Politics

You and I know that peace is a matter far too vital for our happiness to be treated as a political question. We also know that in modern warfare the victory will lie only with the powers of evil. Anarchy and chaos are the inevitable results with consequent misery for us all.

I cannot claim for myself the expert knowledge of a statesman, but I have at least had the good fortune to travel the world and therefore to study human nature. These valuable experiences have left me with the profound conviction that there is no land whose people want war. This I believe to be as true of the German Nation as of the British Nation to which I belong, as it is of you in America and the French Nation on whose friendly soil I now reside.

International understanding does not always spring up spontaneously of itself. There are times when it has to be deliberately sought and negotiated, and political tension is apt to weaken that spirit of mutual concession in which conflicting claims can be best adjusted. The problems that concern us at the moment are only the reproductions on a larger scale of the jealousies and suspicions of everyday life. In our personal contacts we strive to live in harmony with our fellowmen. Otherwise modern civilization could never have come into existence. Are we now going to destroy that civilization by failing to do internationally what we have learned to do individually?

Peaceful Settlement

In their public utterances the heads of all Governments are at one in declaring that war would be disastrous to the well-being of their people. Whatever political disagreements may have arisen in the past the supreme importance of averting war will, I feel confident, impel all those in power to renew their endeavors to bring about a peaceful settlement.

Among the measures that I feel might well be adopted to this end is the disparagement of all that harmful propaganda which, from whatever source it comes, tends to poison the minds of the people of the world.

I personally deplore for example the use of such terms as "encirclement" and "aggression." They can only arouse just those dangerous passions that it should be the aim of us all to subdue.

It is in a larger spirit than that of personal or purely national interests that peace should be pursued. The statesmen who set themselves to restore international security and confidence must act as good citizens of the world and not only as good Frenchmen, Italians, Germans, Americans, or Britons. The benefit to their own Nation must be sought through the benefit of the wider community of which we are all members.

In the name of those who fell in the last war I urge all political leaders to be resolute in the discharge of this mission. I appeal to them in the name of the living, whose existence and happiness are in their hands.

And I appeal to them especially in the name of the youth of the present day with all its incalculable potentialities of future service of the human race. The world has not yet recovered from the effects of the last carnage which in each and every country decimated my generation. The greatest success that any Government could achieve for its own national policy would be nothing in comparison with the triumph of having contributed to save humanity from the terrible fate which threatens it today.

Somehow, I feel that my words tonight will find a sincere echo in the hearts of all who hear them. It is not for me to put forward concrete proposals; that must be left to those who have the power to guide their Nations towards closer understanding. God grant that they may accomplish that great task before it is too late.

2 P. C. Sales Tax In N. Y. Agreed On By Legislators

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 9—Legislative and political leaders in conference today agreed to pass at this session of the Legislature a 2 per cent sales tax, to be devoted to unemployment relief. This means that the session, which was expected to adjourn Friday, will go over into another week.

The sales tax advocates rejected a suggestion that the Legislature adjourn without action on the matter, and that the Governor call a special session to consider tax questions alone. A rough draft of the bill has been prepared and is to be introduced later this week.

The chief threat to passage of the bill was seen in the absence of several Republican Senators, which gives the Democrats a majority in the upper house. However, the leaders believe it will be possible to obtain several Democratic votes in favor of the proposition.

The Legislature today rejected the proffered support of the Communist Party for its Anti-Nazi Bill.

State Senator Joe R. Hanley and Speaker Oswald D. Heck, in a letter to Israel Amter, chairman of the State Communist Party, said they were not interested in his approval of their bill, which forbids the wearing of uniforms resembling those of a foreign nation. The bill is aimed directly at the German-American Bund.

Egypt on Defense: Reich in Protest

CAIRO, Egypt (AP)—The German Chargé d'Affaires protested an order expelling Paul Schmitz, Cairo correspondent of the Berlin Völkischer Beobachter, and asked either that his residence permit be renewed or that the Government explain its action.

The Italian Governor of Libya, Marshal Italo Balbo, has arrived for a four-day visit, and the semi-official newspaper, Al Balagh, said:

"If the real purpose of the visit is to reaffirm the traditional Italo-Egyptian friendship then something more than mere words is required. . . . As long as Italian troops are massed close to the Egyptian border, professions of friendship for Egypt will not be taken seriously. Von Brauchitsch's (German Chief of Staff) visit to Libya had in our minds but one purpose—preparation for an offensive against Egypt."

Fitting Democracy to Needs, Program for Women's Clubs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9—Two million women all over the world look to San Francisco this week for recommendations and leadership in working out a program for "adjusting democracy for human welfare." This program for 1939-40 is being developed here by some 4,000 delegates to the nineteenth Council meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the largest organization of its kind in the world.

Gathered here from every state in the Union, Alaska, and Hawaii, these women took a brief look at the Golden Gate International Exposition over the week end, sandwiched in between preparatory committee meetings, and then bent to their annual policy-making task.

Broad Program

Mrs. Sadie Orr Dunbar of Portland, Ore., National Federation President, in an interview outlined the diversity of subjects and the broad scope of the program which includes everything from home-making, local politics, economics, and social welfare to international politics and public health.

"Our problems may differ in various sections of the country and the world," she said (there are 56 affiliated clubs in 20 foreign countries), "but they are basically the same. For we are turning our attention this year to the problems of peace, human welfare, and spiritual rearmament. The concentrated efforts of women of the world combine into a powerful force, and it is our aim to make this force felt for the positive activities of peace and public welfare."

In her keynote address which officially opens the convention, Mrs. Dunbar—herself a skilled social worker—will stress first the issues facing the American public in regard to public welfare, including health, slums, schools, motion pictures, public opinion, and politics, and secondly, will stress the need for women to take a more active part in the formation of an American foreign policy.

The international relations section of the Federation, meeting under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Frederic Beggs, Wykoff, N. J., is expected to come out with a strong resolution on American foreign policy Friday afternoon dealing particularly with the neutrality legislation now under discussion in Congress.

Round Table on Policy

Announcement of this resolution will follow a significant round-table discussion at the Memorial Opera House, where all meetings are held, on the topic, "What is the Relation Between Foreign Policy and National Defense?" Participating in this are Dr. Henry F. Grady, Vice-Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission; Rear Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, Commander of the 12th Naval District here at San Francisco, and Chester H. Rowell, publicist.

Reports were made the first day showing a gain of 34,000 in membership for 1938-'39 with the largest number of individual federated club women living in the State of Massachusetts—42,075 of them. Iowa has the greatest number of federated clubs with 892. From one organization in 1890 the Federation of Women's Clubs has jumped to 14,500 clubs in 1939.

One important officer was appointed—Mrs. E. H. Heller of Louisville, Ky., member of the Board of Trustees, to Chairman of the Board of Trustees, replacing Mrs. E. M. Gallowat, who passed on last year.

White House for Coal Talks; Roosevelt to Speed Action?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 9—At the summons of President Roosevelt, the White House today became the scene of the hitherto fruitless coal conference which in its many weeks of meetings in New York produced only the greatest coal tie-up the country has seen in 17 years.

The President's invitation to the negotiators of both sides to meet with him indicated, it was felt, the intention of the Federal Government to take a more forceful part in the controversy.

The parley between the coal men and the President lasted a little more than an hour and concluded with an announcement that the conferees would resume their negotiations tomorrow in New York.

Last Saturday Mr. Roosevelt appealed to both sides to settle the issues between them, but without apparent progress.

Purpose of the Government to go farther was first evidenced when the Secretary of Labor, Miss Frances Perkins, joined the parley in New York after a long distance telephone talk with the President.

Lewis Denies Responsibility

In the nearly five hours Miss Perkins spent at the conference she went over the issues with each side, keeping two stenographers busy taking the arguments.

Also for the first time a new issue was spotlighted. Just before the arrival of the Secretary of Labor, John L. Lewis, President of the Miners' Union, had disavowed responsibility for the stoppage, declaring that the mine workers had four times between March 14 and April 1 "proposed an extension of the status quo of the industry beyond April 1 (the old contract expired March 31), either to a fixed date or until a new agreement has been negotiated."

In announcing the President's invitation, Miss Perkins backed up the charge of Mr. Lewis that the mine owners had declined to keep their mines operating while a new contract was being worked out.

In so doing, she asserted the mine owners had been guilty of a "violation of the principle, of the ethics of collective bargaining." Miss Perkins added, "Among the things that are generally accepted is that every effort should be made to continue operations."

Criticizes Administration

Mr. Lewis' statement on this point prefaced his charge that the failure of the Roosevelt Administration to approve or sustain the mine workers' officers to keep the industry in operation had caused many coal operators to believe that they had carte blanche from the Government to ruin the mine workers' union if they could.

Putting this criticism into a letter to Dr John R. Steelman, director of the Bureau of Conciliation of the Department of Labor, Mr. Lewis added, "Your department must accept responsibility for its own administrative blunder."

Mr. Lewis also said that the mine workers did not demand a "closed shop," as reported, but sought a "union shop," or the alternative of elimination of the penalty clauses of fines for miners when going out on an unauthorized strike.

Public vs. Private Rights Aired at Monopoly Hearing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 9—Beryllium is a mysterious white metal which as an alloy permits copper to be tempered "til it will cut steel, and it has taken the center of the Monopoly Committee's stage for a two-day hearing here.

By the time the hearing was half through Committee members were rubbing their eyes and wondering if they were living through a drama of European war intrigue. The story was told of how British interests, backed by the Government, were cutting in on a contract between German and American firms, in order to insure British war industries a share in the strategic metal of tremendous potential importance.

Meanwhile the Monopoly Committee had heard how modern chemists had duplicated the supposed "lost" art of the ancient Egyptians of tempering copper. Less than 3 per cent of beryllium, which is one of the lightest metals known, added to copper, gives the resultant compound many of the virtues of both metals, hardness, absence of corrosion, resistance to metallic "fatigue," and absence of electric sparking and arcing.

Opposing Views

Opposite views were given of beryllium's immediate value by witnesses: Andrew Gahagan, enthusiastic President of the Beryllium Corporation of America declaring it was a "must" for high-speed airplanes and many other war machines, while Dr. Ferdinand A. Kertress, American representative of the controlling German beryllium firm—Deutche Gold und Silber Scheideanstalt — ridiculed the claim and said all beryllium's hopes were in the future.

Mr. Gahagan told of American experiments with use of Beryllium as an alloy (for the metal itself is only valuable mixed with other metals) and how it was discovered that patient German research was years ahead of American. He told of efforts to get licenses under patents of the great German Siemens & Halske Co., described as a sort of German "General Electric" Co., placing tremendous emphasis on research, and of how two companies divided the world between them for beryllium exploitation. Ultimately British interests, apparently backed by the Government, insisted on cutting into the agreement under threat of confiscating all beryllium patents. The British Board of Trade, it developed, has quasi-confiscatory powers, over patents which are not being used. This authority obviously put ideas into the heads of the Monopoly Committee which has been looking for a similar weapon in the United States.

Public vs. Private Rights

"The British have a way of asserting the public right, or what they call the Empire right, over private interests," nodded Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, Chairman of the Committee, approvingly.

Subsequent testimony showed apparent efforts to monopolize production of the new metal and sustain prices and reduce competition. The Justice Department handled the hearing to give the Committee a first-hand illustration of how forces of monopoly operate in connection with the growth of a new industry, particularly one in which there are international stakes. Germany's increasing and painstaking research has given them a strategic advantage in Beryllium.

"Beryllium today is not much past the status of aluminum," Mr. Gahagan commented at one point, "when the President of the Aluminum Company of America left his office and locked up the country's available supply in his safe before departure."

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Rent $2.20 a Week In USHA Project In Vincennes, Ind.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VINCENNES, Ind.—Low rentals made possible by economies in construction of this city's housing project, now under way, are giving "Old Vincennes," known as the first permanent settlement in Indiana, new national distinction.

"Lowest rentals for new dwellings reached in northern cities in this century," is the comment of Nathan Straus, Administrator of the USHA. Tenants in the Vincennes houses, he said, will be asked $2.20 per week for a typical dwelling of four rooms and utility hall. The average rentals in large northern industrial cities is a little under $5, or $20 a month, according to the USHA.

Since most Federal housing projects have been criticized for charging rents too high to reach actual slum dwellers, the achievement of Vincennes is a matter of wide interest. How have the local business men who make up the Vincennes Housing Authority, and their Federal advisers, managed to build dwellings that meet the high standards of the United States Housing Act and still cut rentals to so low a point? Prevailing wages have to be paid, and construction must be solid enough to last 60 years.

Cheaper Materials Used

Explanation is offered by Matthew E. Welsh, secretary-treasurer of the Vincennes Housing Authority. Economies were effected in materials and equipment and will be brought about also through reduced maintenance costs, said Mr. Welsh.

In the first place, concrete block is being used instead of brick. The reason: concrete block provides inside walls without plaster, which means fewer repairs and lower fire insurance rates. While concrete block has to be painted, the work can be done with a spray gun, and that promises lower costs for reconditioning.

Equipment costs are being kept down. No refrigerators are provided. Instead of a central heating system, each tenant is provided with a coal-burning cabinet which he stokes himself. Electrical fixtures are of the simplest, but wiring is high grade and is expected to last for 25 years.

Maintenance costs are reduced by the type of architecture. One-story twin houses, giving each family its own front, back, and side yard, make it possible for tenants to care for their own lawns, groundskeepers' pay thus is saved.

Three Paid $4,000

The paid personnel will consist of a manager, a handy man, and a part-time stenographer. Annual management budget will be $4,000. Of course, salaries aren't so high in Vincennes as in larger cities, Mr. Welsh notes The members of the Authority, serving without compensation, expect to stay on the job after the project is occupied and maintain supervision over it.

Only 5 per cent of the gross rentals is being set aside for vacancy and bad debts. This is probably less than in some other projects, said Mr. Welsh, but he thinks it is sufficient for Vincennes. The housing shortage for low-income groups has been so acute, he said, that vacancies in the new project are now expected to be a problem. Moreover, this permits the Authority to be selective in its choice of tenants, taking only good credit risks or possibly families provided for by relief agencies.

Columbia River's Power Matched by Men's Ingenuity

Public Works Administration; Bureau of Reclamation

Engineer Banks Is Now in Charge of Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams

The Gantry crane at the left is used in the installation of power generating units at Bonneville Dam. The daring young men in the center ride around with the greatest of ease. Frank A. Banks is pictured in the center inset. In the foundation of the Grand Coulee Dam at the right the Bureau of Reclamation placed 4,520,000 yards of concrete, one of mankind's greatest works.

Two Great Dams Placed in Hands Of Career Man

BONNEVILLE, Ore., May 9 (AP)—Guidance of construction on two of the world's largest dams has fallen temporarily to a single man, Frank A. Banks, a veteran of the Federal Bureau of Reclamation, through his appointment as Acting Administrator of the Bonneville public power project here.

Since 1933 Mr. Banks has been Federal construction engineer at the Grand Coulee Dam, and will continue in that post for the time being, said officials at Washington, D. C., in delegating his new work.

Both dams are on the Columbia River, the Bonneville in Oregon and the Grand Coulee in the State of Washington.

Mr. Banks has been connected with the Federal Bureau of Reclamation since graduating from the University of Maine in 1906. He was in charge of construction of many large reclamation dams of the West, including the Owyhee and American Falls Dams in Oregon and Idaho. His assignment at Grand Coulee in Central Washington was one of the largest construction jobs ever handed an engineer. Mr. Banks succeeds the late J. D. Ross at Bonneville.

Meantime R. W. Beck, engineer for the Bonneville Dam Administration, reported that he had been dismissed by Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes.

The dismissal followed publication of a letter which Mr. Beck declared had been written by Mr. Ross, opposing the use of condemnation suits by public utility districts in acquiring properties of private utilities in Oregon and Washington. Mr. Beck, who presented the letter for publication to newspapers, said it had not been mailed by Mr. Ross, although written last January.

Mr. Beck made public an exchange of telegrams in which Secretary Ickes reprimanded him for publishing the Ross letter and later announced his dismissal after Mr. Beck had stated his intention to advise public utility districts. The final telegram from Secretary Ickes to Mr. Beck charged the latter with "insubordination, to which you have now added defiance and threats."

Public Ownership for San Francisco?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Public ownership and distribution of electric power versus private ownership, and all the ramifications that go with it are up for a decision by voters of San Francisco in a special election called for May 19. This election has particular significance as it applies to the fight between this city and the Federal Government over legality of contracts under the controversial Raker Act.

This is the seventh time this same issue has faced the voter on a ballot. The last time was in 1937 when it was rejected.

San Franciscans are hearing daily the pros and cons of the proposed $55,000,000 revenue bond issue for purchase of distribution facilities from the Pacific Gas & Electric Company. The Company has a contract with the City which enables the P. G. & E. to sell power to residents after paying about $2,000,000 a year to the city for the privilege.

Ickes Ordered Suit

Nearly every Secretary of the Interior since 1913 has requested the City to take over power produced at Hetch Hetchy, Yosemite National Park. The reason the Federal Government is involved is because the power is generated from waters inside a National Park, and under usual interpretation the Raker Act permitted the City to use facilities of the P. G. & E. until such time as the City was able to take over. Interior Secretaries have held the City is "able" to take over and have pressed the municipality now to the place where Secretary Ickes caused suit to be brought to compel the City to act.

Judge Roche of the Superior Court handed down a decision that it is illegal to sell power under the present so-called agency contract with the P. G. & E., and held off on putting the decision into effect for six months. When the six months were up (December, 1938) an injunction against execution was granted as an appeal was made to the Circuit Court of Appeals where it now stands.

May Reach High Court

The issue is expected to reach the Supreme Court of the United States. It is hardly possible, should the election result follow the six preceding votes and the issue be voted down again, that any action could come from the Supreme Court before late autumn. If voters accept the new amendment to the City Charter for the $55,000,000 revenue bonds issuance the matter is finished.

Gov. Culbert L. Olson and Representative Franck R. Havenner are scheduled to speak at a special rally May 17—two days before the election—in support of the bond issue and purchase by the City of the P. G. & E. system. The system supplies a large portion of the City, but not all of it. Opponents of the purchase point out that even should the bond issue go through, the City still would be purchasing about 65 per cent of its power through P. G. & E.

Gandhi and Kagawa Discuss Aggression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Much interest has been aroused here by a discussion between Mohandas K. Ganhdi, the Hindu leader, and Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa, leader of the Christian Co-operative Movement in Japan, in which Mr. Gandhi closely questioned the Japanese teacher on his attitude toward the Japanese policy in China. The famous Japanese, however, showed the greatest caution in his replies.

In the course of the discussion, which originally appeared in the Indian paper Harijan, Mr. Gandhi intimated that if he were a Japanese citizen he would condemn Japan's aggression and be shot for it.

He concedes, however, that it is difficult to know exactly what should be done under conditions that he does not very well understand.

Dr. Kagawa says he has his convictions, but he says that friends advise against his taking a positive stand that would simply mean the forfeiting of his life.

"While we feel it our duty to condemn Japan's military aggression in China," says Mr. Gandhi, "and do so without equivocation, yet we realize that Dr. Kawaga and many others situated as he is, find themselves in a most difficult position. To throw their lives away would be easy. Would it be the best way to serve their country at this hour?"

Dr. Kagawa and Mr. Gandhi started by talking on famines and co-operatives, but Mr. Gandhi soon went straight to the question on which he wanted to hear first hand from Dr. Kagawa. "What is the feeling of people in Japan about the war?"

"I am rather a heretic in Japan," said Dr. Kagawa. "Rather than express my views, I would like to learn from you what you would do if you were in my position."

"It would be presumptuous for me to express my views," Mr. Gandhi returned.

"No, I would like very much to know what you would do."

"I would declare my heresies and be shot. I would put the co-operatives and all your work in one scale, and put the honor of your nation in the other, and if you found that the honor was being sold, I should ask you to declare your views against Japan and in so doing make Japan live through your death. But, for this, inner conviction is necessary. I do not know that I should be able to do all that I have said if I were in your position, but I must give you my opinion since you have asked for it.

"The conviction is there. But friends have been asking me to desist."

"Well, don't listen to friends when the friend inside you says, 'Do this.' And friends, however good, can sometimes deceive us. They cannot argue otherwise. They would ask you to live and do your work. The same appeal was made to me when I took the decision to go to jail. But I did not listen to friends, with the result that I found the glow of freedom when I was confined within the four solid walls of prison. I was inside a dark cell, but I felt that I could see everything from within those walls, and nothing from outside."

"You have done marvellous things," Mr. Gandhi went on, referring to the Japanese, "and we have many things to learn from you. But how can we understand this swallowing alive of China, drugging her with poison and so many other horrid things that I read about in a book called 'What War Means' which Pandit Jawaharlal has given me. How could you have committed all these atrocities? And then your great poet calls it a war of humanity and a blessing to China!"

Dr. Kagawa appears to have made no rejoinder, turning the conversation to Gandhi's doctrine of non-violence.

A number of Japanese Christians have recently come to Shanghai and gone on to Nanking, and elsewhere, but they seem to have done little toward establishing contact with the Christian missionaries, save in Nanking, where they are reported to be trying to unify all Christian efforts under their own direction. Several accounts of preaching by Japanese Christian pastors to the Chinese have appeared recently in Japanese publications here and in Japan.

In no instance publicly known have the Japanese Christians taken a stand against Japan's conduct of the war in China, although there have been rumors without confirmation to the effect that some Japanese Christians are under arrest in Tokyo for opposing the war.

In general, the attitude of both the missionaries and the Chinese Christians seems to be that no blame should be placed against anyone in Japanese territory who fails to take a "Christian position" against war, for it is felt that any sort of opposition would immediately silence the opposing voice. Due weight is accorded the view that the Christians in Japan and Korea should elect survival, and constructive service where it can be given, in preference to immediate suppression and perhaps a dire personal fate which would even be denied publicity. The view here in general is that Christianity in China has the easier course, even though it is a clear target of the Japanese army—but at least it can run with the spirit of the country.

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Tunnel Pierces Extinct Volcano

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Integral in the plan to insure water supplies for this City, the difficult Mono Craters tunnel 340 miles from here was holed through on April 26, climax to work begun in September of 1934.

First time that a tunnel of major size has been driven through extinct volcanic craters, the 11-mile bore encountered such major difficulties as torrents of underground water flowing at a peak rate of 9,200 gallons a minute, and large quantities of carbon dioxide gas.

One of the largest tunnels in the world, the project is the major portion of the $19,000,000 development program in the shadow of the High Sierras being financed by the Municipal Water Bureau; the rest of the program involves the construction of two dams and a conduit system to divert the flow of five Mono Basin streams into the Owens River to be picked up by the Los Angeles Municipal Aqueduct at a point 238 miles north of here.

Head of March Won By Mississippians

INDIANAPOLIS, May 9 (AP)—For the third straight year, Mississippi will lead the American Legion's National Convention parade, H. L. Plummer, the Legion's National Adjutant and Membership Director, announces. Positions in the parade are determined by membership enrollments on May 1, as compared with the average membership for the four preceding years.

This year's convention will be held in Chicago, with the big parade scheduled for Sept. 28. The Georgia Legion marches second and the Arkansas, third. They will be followed by Oklahoma, New Mexico, Wyoming, Texas, Washington, Louisiana, and Maryland.

Mr. Plummer said the membership of the Legion had reached a total of 952,388—more than 70,000 ahead of a year ago. At the same time, the number of Posts rose to 11,574.

Needs of Negro Youth in Rural Areas Outlined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Accent was on the problems of rural Negro youth at the third All-Southern Negro Youth Conference held here April 28 through April 30.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, addressing the closing session of the Conference, pleaded that the health, education, employment, and recreation of young Negroes in rural communities be a first and major consideration. Here in this great Southland, he said, are limitless opportunities. He called upon Negroes with advantages of education to help open up new horizons of life and liberty to rural youth.

Whereas organized recreation for Negroes is provided in cities and semi-rural communities, there is no provision for recreation in strictly rural sections. The suggestion was made that a rural recreation circuit covered by a recreation organizer might help meet this need.

Dr. Alain Lercy Locke, associate in Negro Folk Education, Howard University, Washington, D. C., compared this second youth movement, inaugurated in Richmond, Va., in 1937 and representing the major effort on the part of Southern Negro youth for self-improvement, with that of 1925. He declared the newer organization had a new spirit, new problems, and a new promise.

Three to Receive Gold Service Award

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Miss Martha Berry, William Church Osborn, and George Wharton Pepper, national figures in social welfare work, have been named to receive the 26th annual gold medal award for distinguished service to humanity by the National Institute of Social Sciences.

Presentations of the awards will be made at the annual dinner of the Institute on May 10 at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, at which former President Hoover, Mrs. John Henry Hammond, and Albert Goodsell Milbank are expected to speak.

Mr. Osborn will receive his medal in recognition of his services to humanity as President for more than 37 years of the New York Children's Aid Society. Miss Berry will be honored for her "life devoted to the education of the boys and girls of the southern mountains," Mr. Pepper "in recognition of distinguished attainments in the field of jurisprudence, and because of his outstanding work as United States Senator from Pennsylvania from 1922-'27 . . . and for unselfish social services rendered in behalf of many philanthropic and charitable organizations."

CCC and Cricket

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Although the Virgin Islands are an American possession, Gov. Lawrence Cramer disclosed May 8 that the residents enjoy the British game of cricket. The CCC will use relief funds, he said, to improve the cricket-pitch at Charlotte Amalie, the Island's capital.

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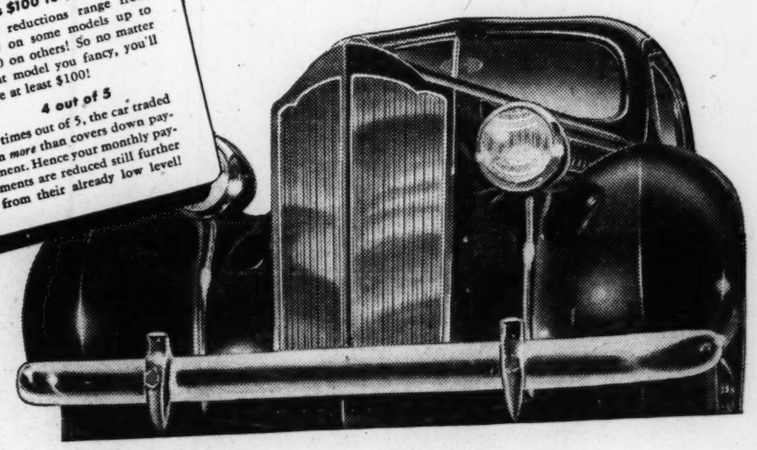

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Croat-Serb Agreement Nearer?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, May 9—Prospects of an accord between the Croats and the Serbs, which seemed almost extinguished yesterday by the Yugoslav Regents' rejection of a tentative agreement, brightened a little today. A resolution adopted by representatives of the Croat minority yesterday gave their leader, Dr. Vlatko Matchek, a full vote of confidence and authorized him to carry on negotiations with the Yugoslav Premier, Dragisha Cvetkovitch.

The present attempt to settle the dispute between the Serb majority and the hitherto severely repressed Croats comes after 20 years of Croat discontent. The desire for a settlement was hastened by the critical international situation and by the precarious position of Yugoslavia, with Germany its neighbor to the north and Italy dominating its whole coast line.

The occupation of Albania by Italian troops only four days after Premier Cvetkovitch came to Zagreb, the Croat capital, April 3, to negotiate a settlement, has made the necessity for a speedy agreement still more apparent, for Signor Mussolini's action has made Italy Yugoslavia's immediate neighbor to the south.

Attitudes May Differ

The respective attitude of Germany and Italy to Yugoslavia in view of the aggressive program of the Axis Powers is not quite clear. Italy, it is believed, would be glad to have a united Yugoslavia on its side to strengthen its hand for any Mediterranean moves and as a discouragement to possible German aspirations on the eastern side of the Balkan peninsula. Germany, it is anticipated, would willingly take advantage of the grievances of the Croat minority to encourage disunion in the kingdom and so bring about its absorption in the German sphere.

In the opinion of informed observers, the fact that the Croats stood strongly for complete independence in yesterday's meeting is generally regarded as less immediately important than that the resolution went out of the way to stress friendship with the Serb nation.

Unconfirmed reports say Dr. Matchek and Prince Paul are to meet at an early date to try to find a way out of the difficulties which have arisen. Meanwhile, Dr. Matchek and Premier Cvetkovitch are continuing in contact and the resolution, it is felt, facilitates the hope of a satisfactory outcome of these peace moves.

Might Appeal to Axis

References in the resolution to "the friendly attitude of foreign powers" is taken in some quarters to mean the Croats intend to appeal to the Axis States to help them get freedom from Serb domination. The document authorized the Croat delegates to carry on negotiations "both within and without the country." A more widely-accepted interpretation, however, is that the Croats want to assert their view—expressly stated in the resolution—that without their co-operation "organization of peace in Southeast Europe is impossible." Dr Matchek and the Croat Peasant Party have always been opposed to dictatorships, outside as well as inside Yugoslavia, and their movement has hitherto been decidedly Leftist.

Indeed, it has been assumed if the Croats obtained a share in the Government of Yugoslavia, the points of contact with the western democracies would increase instead of diminish. The Croats never had any love for Italy, which they believe covets the Dalmatian Coast, and recent attempts by German agents to make capital in Zagreb out of the Croat-Serb quarrel are understood to have failed.

In such circumstances, further evidence that the Croats intend to swing over to the Axis is regarded as necessary before reports to the effect could be accepted, though it is admitted if Croat-Serb negotiations finally fail, such reorientation of Croat sentiments could not be definitely eliminated.

Still Desire Freedom

The desire of the Croatians for freedom from the domination of Belgrade has not abated. All the Croatians think this is the moment to press their demands for freedom. But they are still willing to accept that freedom within the boundaries of Yugoslavia. What they wish for is immediate reorganization of the kingdom on a federative basis. On that basis, Yugoslavia might find a fairly marked degree of unity. If not the Croats will refuse to help to defend the State as at present organized.

The situation is difficult, for if Croatia is made autonomous, Yugoslavia may lose much of the necessary centralized power and decision of action; if not, Yugoslavia will break to pieces. Perhaps it is a choice between Munich and Sedan. The first alternative seems to be the better.

For the present the Croatians are patient, exceedingly disciplined and plainly show that they would prefer to remain in a federated Yugoslavia than to come under the yoke of any foreign empire.

Germany Sells Arms To Balkan Countries

By the Associated Press

Berlin, May 9

Germany is supplying large quantities of arms to Yugoslavia, Greece, and a number of other countries, according to a Government spokesman.

"We are getting great quantities of farm products from Yugoslavia and are paying for them with German manufactures, notably military equipment," explained the informant. "If you go to the military airport of Belgrade, you will find all sorts of military planes there.

"Yugoslavia," he went on, "formerly obtained a great part of its armaments from the Skoda works, then in Czech hands. Skoda, in German hands, is continuing the trade."

Germany is understood to have offered Yugoslavia a 10-year loan of $80,000,000 at 6 per cent interest.

Defense of Canal Advised by Knox

ST. LOUIS, May 9 (AP)—Military strength is security, Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher and 1936 Republican Vice-Presidential candidate, told a Republican women's meeting here.

"There is no time to waste," he asserted. "The best way to remain at peace is always be prepared for war. Our present Administration should spend less time telling other nations what to do and take care of these imperative needs."

Returned from a tour of South and Central America, Colonel Knox said: "There is universal recognition there of the need for cooperation between the two continents for proper defense." He urged increased Panama Canal Zone armament, establishment of air and naval bases in the Pacific and Caribbean to protect the Canal, and purchase of the Galapagos Islands for use as a naval base to protect the West Coast.

'Good-By'

© International, Western Union Cablephoto

Members of British Royal Family Tell King and Queen Farewell

On left is King George's brother, the Duke of Kent. On the right are the two Princesses, Elizabeth and Margaret Rose, waving. Behind them is Queen Mother Mary in whose care they were left.

ABOARD EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA, May 9 (CP)—A stiff wind today buffeted the Empress of Australia as it steamed westward across the Atlantic carrying King George and Queen Elizabeth on a state visit to Canada and the United States.

The King and Queen braved the rough weather, however, for walks on deck.

At the Queen's request all members of the ship's crew who were off duty—sailors, firemen, stewards, and stewardesses—attended a movie with the King and Queen last night in the main dining room.

They saw Walt Disney's "Ahunting We Will Go" and a Charlie Chan picture.

The battle cruiser Repulse turned back toward Britain in a solemn ceremony today. The convoy was thus reduced to two cruisers, the Southampton and the Glasgow.

U. S.-Alaskan Road Hinges On Survey of Joint Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Progress toward fulfillment of that vast dream of the tourist, the road builder and the military strategist—the United States to Alaska Highway—now awaits the joint session late in June, of the Canadian and United States Commission recently appointed to study the project.

Preliminary investigation of costs and routes is going rapidly ahead. The Canadian Commission, according to the Chairman, Charles Stewart, former Dominion Minister of Interior, will visit northern British Columbia in June and its engineering members will fly over the possible routes. Public hearings will be held at Hazelton and Prince George, to collect northern views on the highway's merits.

Three Reasons for Road

New enthusiasm for the roadway was kindled when the Canadian Commission held its first meeting here, April 27. British Columbia's Premier, T. D. Pattullo, advanced three basic reasons why the road should be built. And it was recalled that in London Sir Evelyn Wrench had called the proposition "an act of true imaginative statesmanship."

Premier Pattullo declared that the road would open up a wonderland for tourists—Sir Evelyn had asserted that it would develop one of the greatest scenic districts in the world—Switzerland and Norway combined, with a few extra fjords thrown in for good measure. Mr. Pattullo reminded, secondly, that agreement on its construction would constitute a friendly gesture toward the United States, while advancing the defense strategy of the entire Pacific Coast.

His third point concerned relief. The highway could employ some 2,000 unempoyed men for five years in its construction, he estimated.

British Columbia has advanced $25,000 for preliminary research. But apprehension over the cost of upkeep complicates the matter of choosing the best routes. At the moment, two alternates stand out. One heads northward from Hazelton and runs near the coastline to Alaska. The second stems from Prince George and would follow the "Rocky Mountain trough" into the Yukon. By either route it is some 1,400 miles from the outposts of British Columbia's highway system to Alaska.

Rains Affect Decision

Detailed information is not available yet on either route, but the Hazelton choice has been discarded by many engineers because of the heavy coastal rain and snowfall and high elevations. The Prince George route, utilizing the mountain trough, has a small precipitation—ten inches per year

Defense and scenic considerations also influence. Either choice would be rich in mountain grandeur, with the coastal route possibly more spectacular. But the coast route would be more vulnerable to possible bombing attacks, and so less desirable from a defense point of view. Indeed, Alberta is urging that the Alaska road stem northward from that prairie province, far inland, so as to be out of bombing range.

How Pay for Road?

Who would foot the bill for the highway has likewise produced sharp discussion. Cost of construction is etimated at from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000. When Premier Pattullo first journeyed to Ottawa with his highway proposal, he suggested that the Canadian section be constructed jointly by British Columbia and the Dominion Government. But Ottawa declined, arguing that this arrangement would produce vast demands from other provinces.

Premier Pattullo next went to Washington. There he found that the Roosevelt Administration might agree to lend the money under its cheap money plan for work projects. This would involve loans without interest, repayable over a 50-year period. President Roosevelt is credited with being vastly enthusiastic over the highway. Indeed it is possible that an earlier visit of Mr. Pattullo to Hyde Park won over the British Columbia Premier, for he was once critical of the Alaska road.

Ottawa at first discouraged the idea of a loan from the United States. But when Premier Pattullo next talked with Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, in January of this year, a more favorable view had been formulated. The present Commission had been appointed in December.

Anxiety to preserve Canadian neutrality had motivated part of Ottawa's caution. The Dominion Government feared that the road would entangle Canada in United States defense plans and possibly lead it into unwanted war in the Pacific. Since then, however, a new concept of the mutual security of the two English-speaking states of North America is credited with having somewhat altered the atmosphere. But the Canadian Government may yet have to be convinced that it is proper for either British Columbia or Ottawa to accept a loan from the United States.

What Opponents Say

Opponents of the road do not lack ammunition. Little tourist revenue is expected in the first few years. Maintenance and snow removal costs are expected to be unusually high. There are those who argue that Canada and the United States had best write off the doubtful tourist traffic, forget the road, and defend their northwest coastline by a few strategically-placed air bases.

Yet the concept of this vast scenic highway builds enthusiasm. And with two sponsors like President Roosevelt and Premier Pattullo, and with Ottawa partially won over, further surveys may be followed by direct appropriations.

Civil Flying Schools To Train for Army

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Woodring has selected nine civilian flying schools to help the Army expand the number of its pilots to more than 4,500 in the next two years.

The schools will give novice pilots three months of primary training, beginning the first class on July 1. Those selected were: Spartan School of Aeronautics, Tulsa Okla.; Santa Maria School of Flying, Santa Maria, Calif.; Dallas Aviation School and Air College, Dallas, Texas; Ryan School of Aeronautics, San Diego, Calif.; Alabama Institute of Aeronautics, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Grand Central Flying School, Glendale, Calif.; Parks Air College, East St. Louis, Ill.; Lincoln Airplane and Flying School, Lincoln, Neb., and the North Suburban Flying Corporation, Glenview, Ill.

After three months of primary training, the student passes on to Randolph Field, San Antonio, Texas, for basic training for three months and then to Kelly Field also at San Antonio, for more advanced training during a final three months.

Mr. Woodring said the schools selected would use primary training planes furnished by the Government. The students must be unmarried, between 20 and 27 years old, and must pass a rigid physical examination. The pay of a flying cadet is $75 per month.

Dual Centenary on the Way in Portugal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—During the present year, beginning in June, the evergreen month of "festas" and popular rejoicings of all kinds in Portugal, the people of this country are to join in a national celebration of particular significance—O Duplo Centenario, the Dual Centenary.

For, exactly 800 years ago, the gallant Affonso Henriques of the House of Aviz was proclaimed first King of Portugal thus affirming the country's independent status, while 1940 marks the 300th anniversary of the break from the Spanish yoke, and so of Portugal's real independence.

These dates are to be celebrated by no less than four large-scale exhibitons: an historical exhibition dealing with Portuguese colonial expression from the days of Prince Henry the Navigator to the present day; an art exhibition, particularly interesting in that it will display to the public the richness and beauty of the Portuguese Primitives; an ethnographical exhibition dealing with the ways and customs of the 21 provinces at home and overseas; and, last but definitely not least, an exhibition of the work of the "New State," showing what has been achieved during the last decade under the presidency of Gen. Oscar Carmona and his Prime Minister, Dr. Oliveira Salazar.

Modern Portugal

This exhibition of the "New State" is naturally considered here of special interest and importance, since it is intended to give some idea of the forces which are forming Modern Portugal.

That there is a "Modern Portugal" few who remember the past and realize drastic changes which have taken place during the last 10 years, would deny. Yet, at the same time, it should be remembered these forces are considered unique in that the New State—the motto of which is "por bem da naçao" (for the good of the nation)—is claimed to be something essentially Portuguese and in no way to be classed with National Socialism nor Fascism.

One of the "New Portugal's" individual political phenomena is, indeed, not political at all. It is plain careful spending.

No International Loan

Portuguese observers point out that from the year 1918 when President Paes was assassinated, down to 1928, from which year Modern Portugal may be said to date, no Government proved strong enough to raise an international loan and that Portugal was, in fact, to all intents a bankrupt Nation.

In 1928, the country had a floating debt of approximately $93,050,000. Today, however, there is no flating debt. In fact, Treasury books show net surplus of $51,656,500.

This change is credited to the financial strictness of Dr. Oliveira Salazar. It is said that Dr. Salazar, called against his will to accept the Finance portfolio while still plain "Profesosr of Economics" in the University of Coimbra, did so only on the express condition that expenditures must never exceed income, and that, therefore, all proposed budgetary outlay must be subservient to the findings of the Minister of Finance.

It is a fact that Dr. Salazar also insisted, and continues to insist with the tenacity of a careful housewife, that the Government Treasury always must have some funds in hand. Today, after nine successive budgets all showing surpluses, the New State has been the subject of interested study on the part of foreign observers.

Disappearance of financial difficulties has freed the Government from the ever-present necessity of keeping the Nation solvent, and has enabled it to embark upon a greatly needed program of economic development and social improvement. Main items of this program are: Improved ports, roads, hospitals, schools, a modern navy, and important hydroelectrical projects. At the same time an expansion of agricultural production and improved conditions among the farming population in this land, which is almost entirely agricultural, have been undertaken.

Simultaneously with these plans for "economic reconstruction," a corporative political movement has been built up. This movement is embodied in the Statute of National Labor which defines the State's conception of property, capital, and labor. This Statute lays down as a fundamental principle that production must be regulated for the benefit of the State as a whole and that discipline and rationalization are necessary if the State is to survive and prosper.

Strikes Prohibited

Thus Article 9 of the Statute prohibits lockouts and strikes, while Article 10 forbids all movements and social doctrines not in keeping with the principles defined in the Statute.

Dr. Salazar's version of the Portuguese conception of authoritarianism is perhaps more illuminating.

"We do not ask for much," he declares. "An understanding and consicousness of the Fatherland and of national unity; of the family, the primary social unit; of authority, and of obedience to authority; of the spiritual values of life and of the respect that is owing to man; of the obligation of labor; of virtue and of the sacred nature of religion—that is what is essential in the mental and moral formation of a citizen of 'Estado Novo.'"

Perhaps the most interesting rural development is the "Casas do Povo," established in 1933.

These "Houses of the People" are in reality village institutes assisting work and recreation of peasants. They are being formed gradually in all rural parishes. The head of each household, and men over 18 years old become members of the institutes. All landowners are obliged to be patrons. Members contribute one escudo a month and patrons five escudos (roughly about 5 and 25 cents), while the State and local administrative bodies grant subsidies and private donations are welcomed.

It must not, however, be imagined that compared with other countries the peasantry of Portugal has an easy time. Wages are comparatively low. But by stabilizing finance and improving means of communication, the New State can claim at least to have brought to peasants a new sense of security.

Nor are the women of Portugal forgotten in this plan of "regeneration." Great stress is laid, naturally, on the importance of woman in the home, but in corporative Portugal women are free to follow careers if they choose, and all women who are of age and have received a secondary or high school education are free to vote. Women, too, are encouraged to take up nursing, infant welfare, and similar subjects.

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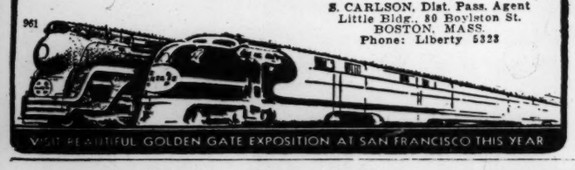

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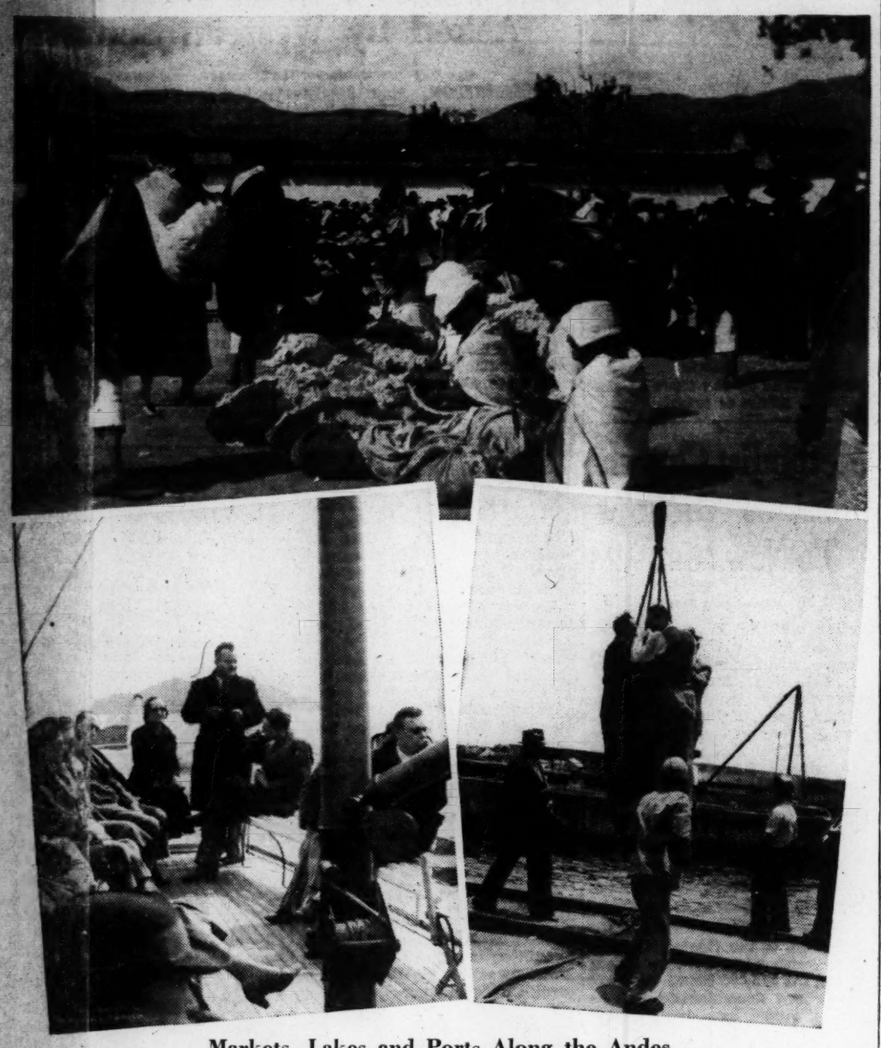

Markets, Lakes and Ports Along the Andes

Upper—Indian market at Otavalo, Ecuador. Lower left—On one of the Chilean lakes. Lower right—Derrick chair at Mollendo, Peru, gateway to the Inca country.

Tourist Interest in South America Grows

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

Since returning from the West Coast of South America we have received letters in response to the two articles written en route and published in this column. Everywhere the travel interest in South America is on the up-and-up, judging from our experience in a widening circle of clubs and acquaintances.

"We can't wait to go! How much does it cost?" is the frequent question after we have been on a speaking tour to women's clubs, men's clubs, and civic groups. The colored movies we took en route invariably leave audiences rapt with the beauty of Andean peaks, balsa boats on Lake Titicaca, Ecuador's prize Indian market-day at Otavalo, the Chilean Lakes, and the Inca country of upper Peru.

To describe the 5,000 miles of coast and mountains as we saw them by pushing inland from strategic ports tapped by the Grace Line, is beyond the space available in this article. To many inquirers we can say that the West Coast of South America is rich in tourist interest all the way.

* * *

Now about costs and travel conditions. If you prefer luxury travel, the Santa Lucia leaves little to be desired. Its open-air tiled swimming pool and dining room with roof open to the stars, and its unusual deck arrangements, make it worth the slightly higher prices. There is only First Class and a microscopic steerage on the stern. Cabins—and they are delightful—range from $420, New York to Valparaiso, Chile, the "end of the line." Mollendo, gateway to the Inca country of Peru, is $375 and up. Steerage is not actually as bad as it sounds. and the adventurous under-grad could do this for $116 to Valparaiso. Round trip fares to ports south of Balboa are reduced by 15 per cent on the two one-way totals.

The regular scheduled time is 18 days to Valparaiso. Or, there are 38-day all expense cruises from $675.

On the Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, and Santa Maria, regular prices are lower than on the Lucia, to Valparaiso, $390 up, and a top price of $500 for suites.

When on board and in port, these Santa boats give you every travel comfort. Our trip down on the Santa Barbara is memorable for the service, and return on the Santa Lucia for everything, although it seems to us the Barbara has the prize crew of any ship afloat. Capt. Duncan Cook (yes, he's a Scot) is Grace's senior Captain. He spins many a tale of days under sail, plays an uncanny game of deck golf, and generally makes travel a pleasure for his passengers.

* * *

This West Coast trip is different on many counts, none more so than the discovery at Mollendo that it is still possible to be landed from a ship by derrick, in a large wooden chair or even a wicker basket! Just stop off at Mollendo, gateway to Cuzco, on a day when the harbor ground swell is in good form, and there will be no lack of thrills.

Of course, there is an ordinary landing platform, but no one mentions it. The launch sidles up to a stone wall that runs along the harbor. Ten feet or more above, a chair rises into the air, swings over the side and down into the cockpit of the launch. The Grace Line's Santa Lucia rides at anchor in the outer harbor. Mme. Le Tour is given the seat of honor, and then men climb onto the heavy chair until they hide her. Like an overabundant cluster of tropical fruit, the chair swings aloft and sets its load down gently on the top of the wall.

Ecuador and Peru in the north, and Chile in the south, offer the most accessible regions of the interior. In planning your trip, be sure to include at least one of them, either Quito and Otavalo, the latter reached from Quito and offering on Saturday mornings possibly the most colorful Indian market in South America, or Cuzco and Lake Titicaca.

Bargains Offered by B. and O. For Summer Trips to the West

Tour-a-bouts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 8—A trip through the West, with its national parks, dude ranches, and scenic wonders; a visit to the Golden Gate International Exposition at San Francisco, and cool, clean travel in air-conditioned feature trains to Chicago and St. Louis, connecting with all popular trains to the Far West, is the "triple" bargain being offered by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at special low fares this summer.

"Low fares and the opportunity to see the West," explained an executive of the B. & O., "already are attracting what we expect will be the largest tourist travel to the West in many years. It will be an especially inviting summer to 'see America first' and B. & O. is meeting the demands by establishing lower summer fares and an enlarged group of all-expense personally-conducted tours to all parts of the West.

"Our Travel Bureau is at the service of vacationists to plan their entire itinerary, make train and hotel reservations, suggest what to see and what it will cost. This service is offered, of course, entirely without obligation."

Among B. & O.'s feature trains are the Diesel-Powered Capitol Limited, Baltimore, Washington, and Chicago; the Shenandoah, New York to Chicago, and the National Limited, New York to St. Louis.

* * *

Columbia Icefield, near Jasper National Park, is the starting point of rivers that flow into three oceans, the Pacific, Atlantic, and Arctic.

* * *

A short note from Oscar T. Johnson, General Manager of the Hollywood Beach Hotel, Hollywood, Fla., tells us that vacationists planning a Florida trip this summer will have the opportunity of staying at the Hollywood Hotel at extremely low rates—$6 a day a person, two persons in a room with twin beds. A single room with private bath is only $7 per day. These rates include not only three meals a day, but enjoyable entertainment and the use of varied sports facilities. Hot in Florida in the summer? Mr. Johnson says: "Last summer I used to run up to Boston every second week end, but I always was glad to get back to Florida where it was cool."

* * *

North Carolina's 12th annual Rhododendron Festival will be held at Asheville, June 19-24.

* * *

Train Puffs—The first of 100 coaches of modern design have been delivered to the Pennsylvania Railroad from its Altoona, Pa., Shops. . . . The National Railways of Mexico are offering special round-trip rates to tourists. . . . The Frisco Lines have distributed 75,000 booklets featuring the comfort and economy of coaches. . . . In order to acquaint the traveler with the many types of their streamliners the Northwestern-Union Pacific has issued a booklet called "Visual Salesmanship." . . . Each of the Burlington Denver Zephyrs has added an all-room car making them 14-car trains. . . . Southern Pacific's Sunbeam streamliner between Houston and Dallas clicks off 265 miles in 265 minutes for its daily schedule.

* * *

Of the seven operas to be given in the course of the Salzburg 1939 Festival, lasting from Aug. 1 to Sept. 8, three will be sung in German and four in Italian.

* * *

Anticipating a marked increase of spring and summer vacationists, Juan M. Barquin, Cuba's Director General of Customs, has issued instructions to all customs officials to extend every possible courtesy and assistance to tourists in facilitating the inspection of baggage, thus alleviating the delay that is often encountered on foreign entries.

L. F. M.

Travel

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The Lincoln Cathedral copy of the Magna Carta will be on view at the New York World's Fair.

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Restoration of Juvenile Court Sought by Chicago Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Legislation to bring back to its original power and usefulness the first children's court—the Juvenile Court of Cook County (Chicago)—is being urged for passage in the current Illinois legislature by civic groups here.

For while Illinois pioneered in the effort to rehabilitate child offenders by setting up this special court 40 years ago, and some 18 or more states have since followed its example, opposition to the juvenile court method has grown strong here in certain quarters.

Four years ago opposition to the court culminated in a legal case which denied to the Juvenile Court powers it had exercised for some 35 years. At that time the Illinois Supreme Court ruled that criminal courts could try and sentence children 10 years of age or older.

In the two years following that decision, 1936 and 1937, 120 children under 17 years of age were tried in criminal court and 60 of them were sentenced to penitentiaries, said Miss Pearl M. Hart, an attorney, member of the Citizens Committee on the Juvenile Court which drafted the bills for introduction in the State legislature. These bills would give back to the Juvenile Court original and exclusive jurisdiction in cases of children under 17, with the exception of those charged with offenses punishable by death or life imprisonment. The committee is composed of delegates from a number of civic organizations and is headed by Mrs. George R. Dean, long a leader in public affairs.

The object of the bills, said Miss Hart, is not to make things easy for child offenders nor to shield them from punishment, as has been charged, but to give youthful offenders opportunities for rehabilitation, using commitment to an institution as a last resort.

An earlier Illinois Supreme Court decision recognized the need of special courts for children, the Citizens' Committee points out.

Clarifying the statute so that it leaves no question as to the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court, is what the Citizens Committee is now seeking to accomplish through legislation.

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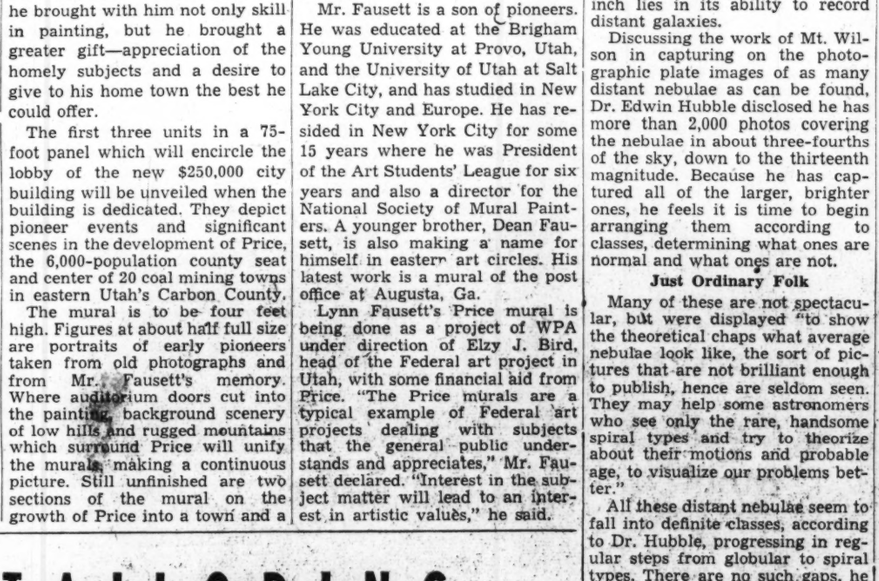


Murals by Lynn Fausett

'Freighters'
Campground in the 1890's in the affairs of today.

Coke Ovens at Sunnyside, 'Ghost Town' Near Price, Utah

Murals of Utah Pioneers Painted by a Native Son

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRICE, Utah—When Lynn Fausett came back here to paint murals for the new City auditorium, he brought with him not only skill in painting, but he brought a greater gift—appreciation of the homely subjects and a desire to give to his home town the best he could offer.

The first three units in a 75-foot panel which will encircle the lobby of the new $250,000 city building will be unveiled when the building is dedicated. They depict pioneer events and significant scenes in the development of Price, the 6,000-population county seat and center of 20 coal mining towns in eastern Utah's Carbon County.

The mural is to be four feet high. Figures at about half full size are portraits of early pioneers taken from old photographs and from Mr. Fausett's memory. Where auditorium doors cut into the painting, background scenery of low hills and rugged mountains which surround Price will unify the murals, making a continuous picture. Still unfinished are two sections of the mural on the growth of Price into a town and a city and four panels commemorating cultural aspects of the community.

Mr. Fausett is a son of pioneers. He was educated at the Brigham Young University at Provo, Utah, and the University of Utah at Salt Lake City, and has studied in New York City and Europe. He has resided in New York City for some 15 years where he was President of the Art Students' League for six years and also a director for the National Society of Mural Painters. A younger brother, Dean Fausett, is also making a name for himself in eastern art circles. His latest work is a mural of the post office at Augusta, Ga.

Lynn Fausett's Price mural is being done as a project of WPA under direction of Elzy J. Bird, head of the Federal art project in Utah, with some financial aid from Price. "The Price murals are a typical example of Federal art projects dealing with subjects that the general public understands and appreciates," Mr. Fausett declared. "Interest in the subject matter will lead to an interest in artistic values," he said.

Measuring Stars All Over Again By Photography

(Continued from Page 1)

inch lies in its ability to record distant galaxies.

Discussing the work of Mt. Wilson in capturing on the photographic plate images of as many distant nebulae as can be found, Dr. Edwin Hubble disclosed he has more than 2,000 photos covering the nebulae in about three-fourths of the sky, down to the thirteenth magnitude. Because he has captured all of the larger, brighter ones, he feels it is time to begin arranging them according to classes, determining what ones are normal and what ones are not.

Just Ordinary Folk

Many of these are not spectacular, but were displayed "to show the theoretical chaps what average nebulae look like, the sort of pictures that are not brilliant enough to publish, hence are seldom seen. They may help some astronomers who see only the rare, handsome spiral types and try to theorize about their motions and probable age, to visualize our problems better."

All these distant nebulae seem to fall into definite classes, according to Dr. Hubble, progressing in regular steps from globular to spiral types. There are no such gaps, he said, as occur in the history of biological species on earth where "missing links" in evolutionary chains are the rule rather than the exception.

The globular nebulae are more or less structureless, while the familiar spiral nebulae consist of two arms winding outward from a central nucleus, to form spirals. "Transitions along the sequence presumably represent the evolutional development of stellar systems," he said, "although a satisfactory interpretation of the data has not been formulated. As for the nebulous material forming the arms, all the evidence gathered so far suggests that the contents of a system determine structure.

Methodist Church Assigns Bishops To New Districts

(Continued from Page 1)

duties will be in other lands; they are Bishop John L. Nuelsen, Geneva, Switzerland; Bishop Raymond J. Wade, Stockholm, Sweden; Bishop Brenton Thoburn Badley, Delhi, India; Bishop Arthus J. Moore, China; Missionary Bishop Edwin F. Lee, Singapore; Missionary Bishop John M. Springer, Elizabethville, Belgian Congo.

Two Negro Bishops

There are several other Bishops elected by Central Conferences in foreign fields which were granted autonomy in this respect some time ago. The authority of these Bishops is limited to the Central Conference which elected them. Work among the 315,000 Negro members of the new denomination will be administered by two Negro Bishops, Robert E. Jones of Columbus, Ohio, and Alexander P. Shaw of New Orleans, La.

Bishop Oxnam comes to Boston from the Omaha area which he has served since his election to the episcopacy in 1936. He is an alumnus of the University of Southern California and Boston University School of Theology, and pursued further graduate studies in Boston and Harvard Universities and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was President of De Pauw University from 1928 to 1936.

World Peace Board

The World Peace Commission, of which the Rev. Charles F. Boss of Chicago is Secretary, was continued by vote of the Conference.

A letter from Josephus Daniels, U. S. Ambassador to Mexico, who began a campaign in the Southern Church for unification in an address in 1918, was read to the Conference. It expressed his regret that he could not be present with his fellow Southern Methodists to see "the middle wall of partition broken down and the Mason and Dixon line wiped out." The Ambassador wrote, "With the end of division and duplication of agencies, the way is now open for a great revival of evangelism for which mankind in travail waits. There is no hope for a jittery world except in faith in the teaching of the Prince of Peace. Wars and rumors of war will vanish when men everywhere seek spiritual guidance and not until then."

Reorganization Plan No. 2

(Continued from Page 1)

ties of the 'twenties; it once somehow symbolized Mr. Hoover's own foreign career; and although greatly reduced in 1933 under the Economy Act, it was still strong and capable with the pick of its personnel remaining on the job. Transfer of its foreign activities to the State Department is not expected to jeopardize them seriously.

Commerce Department

It has long been argued that through the Commerce Department, businessmen had better access to foreign-trade conditions and information, and that the pink-tea, white-spatted traditions of the State Department militated against effective economic work. This viewpoint has been substantially changed of late, particularly since most of the activities in negotiation of trade agreements have centered in the State Department. The domestic end of the old Bureau remains in the Commerce Department, and it remains to be seen whether or not it is expanded into a full-fledged Bureau of Industrial Economics, as has long been urged by those who favored a more orderly and intelligent relationship between business and government.

Illustrative of the sprawling illogic of the present federal set-up is the next change, transfer to the State Department of the Foreign Service Buildings Commission, which for some reason had been an independent establishment.

Under the next change, Harry L. Hopkins as Secretary of Commerce loses one of the adjuncts of the Department of Commerce which was always good for a jest: the Bureau of Lighthouses is transferred to the Treasury and consolidated with the Coast Guard in that Department. The question: why were lighthouses put under Commerce can only be answered by another: why is Coast Guard in the Treasury? In this change, logic only partly triumphs. Coast Guard, of course, helps to enforce the revenue laws, hence is a Treasury function. And Coast Guard can best maintain the lighthouses. But people can now joke Secretary Morgenthau about his lighthouses, which are hardly suggestive of the proper functions of a Treasury Secretary.

The World War vestigial organizations, almost washed up but still independent and functioning, are the office of the Director-General of Railroads and the War Finance Corporation. They are today abolished and their dwindling functions handed over to the Secretary of Treasury.

Department of Justice gets the Federal Prison Industries, Inc., and the National Training School for Boys, hitherto independent. Responsibility for Federal penal and correctional institutions is palpably in the Department of Justice; why these organizations have been independent is another of the Government's historical riddles.

In another lesser change, the Codification Board, established a few years ago after businessmen had complained of the impossibility of understanding the conflicts and complexities of law handed down in decree form by Administration, is transferred to the Division of the Federal Register in the National Archives.

End to Coal Commission

The Bituminous Coal Commission has been riddled by internal dissension and external criticism for years. So the President simply abolishes it, placing its functions in the Department of Interior, saying: "Thus the task of conserving the bituminous coal resources of the country may be carried on directly by the head of the Department principally responsible for the conservation of fuel and other mineral supplies."

Probe of Associated Farmers Asked by Western Senators

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 9—Efforts to continue the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee have raised the sharp question in the Senate of what it has done and whether there is anything left for it to do.

Friends of the committee argue that in the 18,000,000 words of testimony it has taken since it was created, June 6, 1936, it has made four major contributions. Senators Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D), of Washington, and Sheridan Downey (D), of California, sponsor a bill for $100,000 to continue its work another year, primarily to investigate "Associated Farmers," an organization operating primarily in the West in the Schwellenbach-Downey territory. Opposition to the committee is not vocal in the Senate, but many Senators assert its work is finished.

The La Follette committee, consisting of Senators La Follette and Elbert Thomas (D), of Utah, has so far published 35 of a contemplated 50 studies, plus nine summary reports, it has heard 600 witnesses, examined over 20,000 documents, sat 99 days, and made the boast that it has never refused to hear a witness who asked for time and could offer relevant testimony. Its funds are now practically exhausted. Mr. La Follette shows no desire to ask for more funds.

The four features of the committee's two and a half years' of work are as follows:

1. Espionage:

The comittee revealed the presence of an industrial spy system of unexpectedly large proportions, employing at one time 40,000 men, at annual cost of $80,000,000. Many unons were shown to be honeycombed with employer-spies. The committee told the story for the first time and urges legislation to break up the practice.

2. Munitions:

At the same time, the committee revealed a large-scale business of manufacturing, supplying, and distributing of munitions to industrial firms, the presence of which, it asserted, was often provocative to their use in labor disputes.

3. Suppression of free speech:

Typical of this was the committee's famous Harlan expose, followed by Department of Justice action in the Kentucky coal county, temporarily at least breaking up the feudal control there. The committee heard testimony on terrorization of union members by deputy sheriffs, high spot of such evidence being the simple description of the slaying of Bennett Musick, son of a preacher-organizer, as occupants of four autos one night fired a fusilade of shots into the home, while the family awaited the father's return.

Preacher Musick continued the fight after burying his son, and the La Follette committee investigation made it safe for him to return to Harlan.

4. Fictitious organizations:

The LaFollette committee investigated and exposed a variety of organizations reputedly standing for disinterested objectives but actually alleged to have selfish interests.

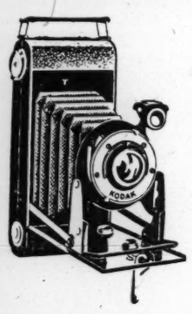
In view of Senator LaFollette's disinclination to make a fight for continued funds the future of the committee is uncertain. The A. F. of L., C. I. O., and National Grange all urge its continuance. Senator Schwellenbach says $100,000 a year is "just good insurance to protect against the foes within the democracy."

"If we are to continue as a free America," he declares, "these and similar practices used to thwart people's human desire for betterment of economic conditions must be stamped out."

Freshmen Get Traffic Test: Non-Driver Gets Top Grade

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—The police department gave a written examination on traffic problems to 502 University of Toledo freshmen. Miss Margaret Jeanne Beat, 18, received the highest grade. She can't drive a car!

SCOTLAND



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DICK: At that rate I am a made man from now on.

MARY: Why, have you come into a fortune or something?

DICK: Not quite. But I've had a stroke of good luck — I've found a tailor who really knows how to make good suits at my idea of the right price.

MARY: What do you call the right price? — you must have paid five or six guineas for that one.

DICK: Guess again, young lady — I paid precisely 50/-. No more, no less!

MARY: Then there must be a snag somewhere — perhaps you just struck lucky for once.

DICK: Oh no, several chaps I know have got suits from them, every bit as good as this.

MARY: What is this — a revolution?

DICK: Yes — in the tailoring industry. It's what we strong minded men call Rational Tailoring. It means that men's clothes have been put on a reasonable footing — and that a man can get a first class suit now, at a price he can afford out of his week's pay.

MARY: Thank goodness men are getting strong-minded at last!

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Air Mapping British Empire Started

Camera activity ruled by weather—Hasty action secured over swamps of jungle in Burma.

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A photographic air map of Great Britain, much desired by the Government, is being undertaken as a private project by two British air mapping companies. One company, Aircraft Operating, has purchased two new Dragon Rapide planes, especially equipped for air mapping Britain this summer, which will supplement a fleet of four air mapping planes now in Africa. Another company, C. L. Surveys in using the air mapping method as the fastest way to survey Britain for the Ordnance Survey Department. Beyond these aerial surveys, plans include mapping of a great deal of the 13,900,000 square miles of the British Empire.

Inclement weather and cloudiness in Great Britain will permit an average of only about 20 good days for survey work. Elsewhere in the Empire the weather is kinder, and larger areas than Great Britain may be mapped in shorter time than Britain itself.

In England, the photographic maps are valuable for town planning and road laying. In Canada, Australia, Africa, India, and South America air mapping is used advantageously for geological study, including oil and mineral surveys; for rail, road, and watershed developments; for archeological exploration; for forestry; for the study of soil and vegetation. Its speed is such that the extent of floods may be gauged before they have reached their climax; forest fire damage may be mapped for means of adopting reforestation methods.

In formidable terrain, such as the Irrawaddy delta in Burma of 1,400 square miles of dense jungle forest, mangrove swamps, soft and deep mud, bane of ground expeditions, was completed in five months, as compared with the from three to five years it would take by ground methods.

Air mapping probably had its inception in the World War, when it was used to unmask enemy camouflage—"bushes," which grew overnight and which appeared on the morning's photographs. Though the art of taking photographs has improved greatly, and notable areas have been photographed in Canada and India, up to as recently as 1935 only about one per cent of the British Empire was mapped from the air. Making up for this lack of terrain knowledge is now conceded to be one of British civil aviation's major tasks for the next 20 years.

Topical

Scouting and Reporting

Upper: Miss Lettice Curtis, mathematician, strikes out course of plane for map survey. Lower: Miss Curtis and colleague, in drawing office, make map from mosaic of film strips.

Michigan Students Deal Out Justice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Mich.—For two long weeks Bud had to walk to school. His bicycle was impounded by court order — that is, student safety court order.

Bud's peers in the Jackson Griswold Park School were responsible for this disciplinary rule. Sitting in court session they heard a charge brought against him by a member of the student safety patrol and decided it called for a pretty severe punishment—the impounding of the offender's bicycle. Bud had coasted right through a red light.

Another pupil called before the first formal court session was charged with walking against the light at an intersection.

"Probation for a week," his school-mates in the court decided.

Then there was the careless boy who roller-skated in the street. He was sentenced to lose his gym period for a week.

Students in this school act as defense attorneys, prosecuting attorneys, bailiff and jurymen.

"Violators are cited by members of the school safety patrol," explained Miss Frances Cortright, principal. "To cite an offender, the patrol member hands him a violation ticket which must be countersigned by the court clerk, another student."

CAA Builds Fences

To the 1500 miles of new Federal airways added (up to May 1, 1939) to the 25,000 miles of routes now operating, the Civil Aeronautics Authority announced this week that it was letting out contracts after July 1 to add 2000 more miles in 1939-40. Also to be let out around Sept. 1 will be contracts for a large scale experiment with ultra-high frequency radio ranges on the busy New York-Chicago airway. This new type of radio development will mark the location and width of the airway to a pilot as definitely as the fences along a highway to a motorist.

Creating an airway means primarily marking a path between cities and towns by means of radio beams, setting up visual light beacons on the hills nearest to the desired course, determining intermediate landing field locations, linking up the route cities by teletypes for weather service where necessary. Among the new airways destined to get some or all of these various aids are Omaha-Bismarck, 471 miles; Baltimore-Buffalo, 298 miles; Huron-Minneapolis, 256 miles; El Paso-Albuquerque, 225 miles; Bangor-Caribou, 140 miles.

Big Plane Put on View

A chance to see Douglas's four-engined, 40-passenger "five company" plane will be available during the ensuing days to San Francisco and New York fair visitors and many major airport cities between Los Angeles and New York. With Benny Howard, United Air Lines test pilot at the controls, the big ship will leave Los Angeles for San Francisco, then come east by Salt Lake City, Cheyenne, Omaha, Chicago, and Cleveland to New York. After United has tested the plane, it goes to Transcontinental and Western Air, then to American Airlines, Eastern Air Lines, and Pan American Airways, each of which contributed $100,000 for its development.

Pilgrim Tourists Visit Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Thousands of visitors are expected to come to Philadelphia next week for the "Philadelphia Pilgrimage," which is planned to include virtually every historic landmark for miles around.

Twelve local organizations, headed by the Philadelphia Society for the Preservation of Landmarks, have co-operated in arranging the four-day program, which begins May 8.

On the first day of the pilgrimage those participating will visit the patriotic shrines and ancient edifices in what, in one period of Philadelphia's history, came to be known as "the Old City"—east of Eighth Street.

The pilgrimage will have the American Swedish Museum as its first stop May 8, followed by a visit to the Singley House in League Island Park. Recently restored, this old dwelling is regarded as a perfect example of Swedish architecture as it was known here during the Colonial era. Other points to be visited will include Old Swedes' Church built in 1677; the Philadelphia Contributionship, first insurance company building in America, and the Powel House, dating back to 1765.

The Powel House is now owned by the Philadelphia Society for the Preservation of Landmarks, and has been restored throughout the first and second floors, including furnishings. It was, when occupied by Mayor Powel, probably the most luxurious home in Philadelphia. Washington was a frequent visitor there, and when the British occupied the city the Earl of Carlisle, British High Commissioner here during that period, made it his home.

A tour of Fairmount Park will be made May 9, Old Germantown will be visited May 10, and the pilgrimage will conclude May 11 with a trip to Valley Forge.

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See Also Hotel and Resort Pages Published each Friday

The Home Forum

My Big Family

I HAVE IN Budapest a good family and a large one. So large, in fact, that the members of it don't know one another. Still I have a family reunion every day and meet them all.

I start off with Arpad, the paper boy, who wears high boots and a leather coat; though I'm not intimating that I always see his boots and coat. He drops the papers in through a slit in our door and they fall on the floor. First, comes the *Pester Lloyd*, descending with a rather dull thud, as is suitable for an old, moderate paper, full of heavy articles. Next falls the government's reforming *Függetlenseg* with a bang, followed by the Nazi's booming *Magyarság*, which drops like a sharp stone. Big, genial, learned *Magyar Nemzet* then slides softly in, with reams of advice about liberalism, brotherhood, independence, and Saint Stephen. After that, the sound of boots recedes down the hall and I know my day should begin.

But I say: "Five minutes more, just five minutes more," and try to squeeze the last few drops of sleep out of the night. Without success, however. My authoritarian and liberal papers get into such a dispute, there on the floor, that I have to rise and settle it.

* * *

As I gather them up, I open the door so as to bring in the bottle of milk, five dekars of butter, and three rolls which Geza has left there. Geza wears a white apron and brown cap—apparently moccasins, too, for I don't hear him come or go. He returns later, two or three times a day, bringing us every good thing we want to eat. He is our personal quartermaster and can produce anything from rose-leaf jam to canned corn-on-the-cob.

Before I finish reading the papers which Arpad left, there's another sharp report on the floor, by the door. Zoltan has pushed in the morning bulletin of from ten to sixteen mimeographed pages, containing piping hot news from all over the world. He comes back with more at noon, early evening and late evening. In case of big events, there's also a bulletin arriving about midnight and it is brought up by ruddy, bouncing, smiling Ilonka. But she doesn't drop it through the slit in the door. She rings the bell and hands it to me personally, as though she were delivering a great world secret. Then she says: "Good Night," in English.

* * *

Ilonka is a remarkable personification of a strange Hungarian tradition. The people here do not carry outside-door keys, and curfew rings at ten o'clock. So, if we're out after that, we must ring the bell and humbly ask Ilonka to let us in. She opens the big outside door, bounds up a half-flight of stairs to the elevator, unlocks it and sends us to our apartment with a laugh.

Her employer, the porter, is not so bounding. He's a solemn, stately man, like most Budapest porters. If you should rank the Budapesteans by their outward appearance, the list would run: Counts, Ministers, Porters, Barons, Head Waiters. Ours is called Ferenc. He speaks several languages, sits in a warm little glass office by the door all day long, telephones up to us whenever an "extra" appears on the streets, and helps us do everything from filling out our tax sheet to spelling the first names of Hungarians in the news.

* * *

At twelve o'clock comes Marea, a peasant girl, who helps for three hours about the house. She is as dainty as a princess, as quiet as a mouse. She knows no language that we do, but faintly understands the cousin of one which we faintly understand. So, we co-operate very well. When we get in a flurry, we telephone some multi-lingual friend somewhere in Europe who then telephones our message back to Marea.

But she's so clever that she can feed us and keep our apartment clean without instructions. Every Hungarian woman could do that. Besides, the nation's established diet is turkey, beef steak, and goose liver; so cooks don't need special menus. I never know when quiet Marea comes or goes; but, when she doesn't come, I am woefully aware of it.

Our postal arrangements are marvelous. A chubby, rosy-faced, smiling young man with a moving-picture mustache comes in the morning; a thin, solemn, elderly gentleman with a colonel's mustache in the afternoon. I always feel like giving the first a piece of cake and inviting the second in to ask him about the international situation. I think the first should deliver all the letters and, the other, the papers; but it doesn't turn out that way.

* * *

Our art department is entrancing. It's run by Zsuzsanné, meaning Mrs. Susan, over Elizabeth Bridge. She is very gifted and seems to have a whole company of excellent artists helping her make beautiful lamps, candlesticks, shades, frames, stools, screens, vases, and other delights. Every object is a personal achievement and cheap. It's a work of love and pride. We don't buy many, but we've adopted the shop. We're thrilled as each new creation appears, pass daily to see it, and rejoice when it is taken away by a happy purchaser to brighten and adorn a home. This place is an inexhaustible spring of beauty and of joy.

Our furniture man is Dr. Marcus, an engineer, who deals in antiques, real or imitation. His chairs, tables, mirrors, glass lamps, and pottery fairly take your breath away. The Herr Doctor has collected them from half Hungary. And every piece has a history. He treats each object as though it were a masterpiece, has a regular celebration when he buys it, and grieves all day when he sells it. He takes us into the concern; so we watch each prize move into the place of honor and out again. Just now a "Maria Theresa" chandelier is in the spotlight.

Our delicatessen store is almost as beautiful as our art and antique establishments. It's run by a lady in white, helped by three boys and a girl, all in white. They greet me so cordially, when I come in, that I feel like Mr. Chamberlain arriving in Rome. It's a new shop and times are hard, but I think we're going to swing it.

* * *

Now my time is up, but this is only the beginning of my family. Six friendly chauffeurs with taxis wait downstairs before our door; a fleet of grand buses pass through our square, and usually wait when we are half a second late; a grandma sits by our steps to sell us "Az Est," a beautiful bride waits in a booth in the square to sell us "Esti Kurir," the beaming butcher, as he pats and turns three mutton chops for us, says: "I'm sure the Minister President himself couldn't do better," and the marvelously erudite proprietor of a superb book store across the Park lets us take any book we want to look over.

It all seems like a contest in kindness.

R. H. MARKHAM

The Children

I hear the children in the park.
About their games they go,
Their laughter music in the dark,
Softly, softly, to and fro.

The lamps above them spill their light
Across the hedge, the grass.
Like sudden flowers of the night
Their shadows bloom and pass.

I laugh with them, I cry their cry,
The children, never lonely,
And watching them, I am not I—
But for an instant only.

DANIEL WHITEHEAD HICKY

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"CHERRY TREE IN FULL BLOOM": *A Painted Japanese Screen of the Kano School*

CHERRY-BLOSSOM PARTIES have long been customary in Japan in the spring. Groups of picnickers carrying their lunches in beautifully decorated lacquer boxes would set off for the country to watch the unfolding of the cherry buds. The anonymous artist of this Japanese screen has chosen for his subject one of the blossoming cherry trees, and has made of it a design at once abstract and realistic. The black trunk and snowy-white flowers lend themselves to a pattern of bold simplicity. The artist has used the curves of trunk and branches to obtain a flowing rhythm in his composition, which is enhanced by the static masses of white blossoms. The gold background, against which a fence of rushes is suggested, throws into higher relief the main motif of the design, at the same time adding a note of splendor.

Screens such as this are typical of the late Kano School—a Japanese school of painting which originally received its impetus and inspiration from the Chinese style of the Sung Period, but which soon developed a distinctive Japanese character. The name is derived from its founders, Kano Masanobu (1453-1490) and his son Kano Motonobu (1476-1559). Screens were used as decoration for the great castles of the feudal lords who displayed them as tangible evidence of their wealth and splendor. In the sixteenth century, Hideyoshi, the famous war lord, builder, and patron of the arts, ordered one hundred pairs of screens for his palace of Momoyama alone. Screens were sometimes used to line the road, along which Hideyoshi was to make a triumphal procession. Their dazzling colors and bold designs could be appreciated by everybody, and artists were plied with more commissions than they could execute. Nature was the main source of inspiration — trees, flowers, mountains, water, birds, and animals covered great panels of silk or paper in gay, decorative designs. The greatest of these screen paintings are today ranked among the treasures of Japanese art.

H. H. A.

A Picnic Under the Cherry Trees

The boat drifts to rest
Under the outward spraying branches.

There is faint sound of quavering strings,
The reedy murmurs of a flute,
The soft sigh of wind through silken garments;

All these are mingled
With the breeze that drifts away,
Filled with thin petals of cherry blossom,
Like tinkling laughter dancing away in sunlight.

—From "Japanese Prints," by JOHN GOULD FLETCHER. (Boston: The Four Seas Company.)

Friendship in a Zoo

THE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN the rhinoceros and the baby white-tailed gnu, which had begun in the African camp, grew more tender. . . . And since both were tame enough to handle, they were allowed to move about freely, and would walk around through the grounds of their special enclosure, in the midst of human beings, gravely but boldly. If brave enough one might lay one's hand on the little rhinoceros's back, and feel his rough wrinkled skin, shimmering bright gray in the sun. It was somewhat harder to touch the little gnu buck, for he liked to kick out behind, and run away with nervous leaps. It is true that he would soon stand still again, never disappointed in his expectation that his friend would come jogging comfortably along to join him.

As a rule the two were never more than three feet apart, whether lying in the shade of the trees to take an after-dinner nap, or, each in his own fashion, trying to climb the steeply rising steps to the platform. During the noon hour, they stood shoulder to shoulder, drooping their heavy heads and wiggling their large, down-covered ears. They were grotesque comrades—the fat fellow on his squat bow-legs and the spare, high-stilted antelope.

Like all children, they were extremely curious. The rhinoceros tried to stick his pointed snout into every corner, and one day gave his mouth, face, forehead, and two little horn-tips a "coat" with the green of a newly painted wall. The gnu stood close by, waiting to see what was going to happen, but taking care not to get the radiant white mane of his neck into the paint. He shook his dark head and lashed the flies from his cream-colored body. And when his plump friend refused to leave his corner, the gnu sneezed loudly, and with a graceful curtsey thrust his sharp horn against the rhino's hind side. Thereupon the little bull turned around snorting, and a game ensued until the keeper's milk bottle and fresh green branches once more restored peace. . . .

The gnu still remained the leader in the games, and would encourage his drowsing friend from time to time with a sturdy butt. Yet once he had butted the rhino awake, the gnu had to take refuge in swiftest flight. Like a maddened locomotive the fat fellow would shoot snorting off, his short legs whirling up clouds of dust, and faster and faster both would race around the tree in the middle of the court. The gnu would jerk about, leap like a goat, and begin to pant and then—when the distance between them was very short—the rhinoceros would come to a sudden and unexpected stop, and stand as though rooted to the ground before a beech bough, all his rage completely forgotten. His upper lip would extend itself into a comical little trunk, groping for the twig, and plucking off leaf after leaf to pass to his teeth.—From "In My Zoo," by PAUL EIPPER. (New York: Viking.)

Spring Comes To The Thames

UNDER THE SPRING sunshine, the idle stream flows easily onward, yet every part of the apparently even surface varies; and so, too, in a larger way, the aspects of the succeeding reaches change. Upon one broad bend the tints are green, for the river moves softly in a hollow, with its back, as it were, to the wind.

The green lawn sloping to the shore, and the dark cedar's storeys of flattened foliage, tier above tier; the green osiers of two eyots; the light-leaved aspen; the tall elms, fresh and green; and the green hawthorn bushes give their colour to the water, smooth as if polished, in which they are reflected. A white swan floats in the still, narrow channel between the eyots, and there is a punt painted green moored in a little inlet by the lawn, and scarce visible under drooping boughs. Roofs of red tile and dormer windows rise behind the trees, the dull yellow of the walls is almost hidden, and deep shadows lurk about the shore.

Opposite, across the stream, a wide green sward stretches beside the towing-path, lit up with sunshine which touches the dandelions till they glow in the grass. From time to time a nightingale sings in a hawthorn unregarded, and in the elms of the park hard by a crowd of jackdaws chatter. But a little way round a curve the whole stream opens to the sunlight and becomes blue, reflecting the sky. Again, sweeping round another curve with bounteous flow, the current meets the wind direct, a cloud comes up, the breeze freshens, and the watery green waves are tipped with foam.—From "Nature Near London," by RICHARD JEFFERIES.

Es ist Hoffnung vorhanden!

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EINES DER UNVERKENNBAREN Zeichen des Fortschritts der Menschheit zur Erlangung dauernder Freiheit von materieller Knechtschaft ist die Wahrnehmung, daß Leidende, die früher nach materiellen Normen der Hoffnungslosigkeit preisgegeben waren, jetzt ermutigt werden, sich als heilbar anzusehen. Dies ist ein Beweis der zunehmenden Erkenntnis, daß für alle Hoffnung vorhanden ist.

Der Psalmist zeigte uns, wie wir uns hier und jetzt auf eine Hoffnung stützen können, die uns nicht enttäuschen wird, als er sang (Ps. 42, 6): „Was betrübst du dich, meine Seele, und bist so unruhig in mir? Harre auf Gott! denn ich werde ihm noch danken, daß er mir hilft mit seinem Angesicht". Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, gibt uns die ermutigende Versicherung der Wahrheit dieser unfehlbaren Hoffnung, wenn sie auf Seite 149 und 150 in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" schreibt: „Vergiß nicht, daß du in keine Lage kommen kannst, so schwierig sie auch sein mag, wo die Liebe nicht schon vor dir ist, und wo ihre liebreiche Lehre dich nicht erwartet. Daher verzweifle nicht und murre nicht; denn das, was zu erlösen, zu heilen und zu befreien sucht, wird dich führen, wenn du diese Führung suchst".

Christi Jesu Gleichnis vom verlorenen Sohn zeigt uns, daß jedermann ohne Rücksicht auf die scheinbare Ernsthaftigkeit oder Schwierigket der Lage nur die Grundlage seiner Hoffnung von der Materie zum Geist zu ändern braucht, um den Sinn der Zuversicht und der Sicherheit zu finden, der sich nicht als leer und flüchtig erweisen wird, und auch zu finden, daß ihn sein himmlischer Vater in Seiner liebenden Fürsorge, in vollständiger Freiheit und Harmonie erhält, sogar während er „noch ferne von dannen ist".

Wir können dankbar sein, daß „Gott die Person nicht ansieht" (Apg. 10, 34); daß Er keine falschen menschlichen Annahmen kennt, die der Unwissenheit oder falscher Erziehung entspringen und Entwicklungstufen, Formen, Anzeichen, Eigenarten, Gattungen oder Geschichte geltend machen. Unser Vater-Mutter-Gott verdammt nicht eines Seiner Kinder zu Hoffnungslosigkeit und Verzweiflung, während Er ein anderes mit Vertrauen und Wohlergehen segnet. Wenn die allmächtige Wahrheit auf einen unharmonischen Zustand ohne Rücksicht auf die für diesen angenommenen sogenannten Gesetze oder Umstände angewandt wird, muß der Zustand samt allen ihm beigemessenen Annahmen von Unheilbarkeit, Hoffnungs- oder Hilflosigkeit unvermeidlich dem göttlichen Harmoniegesetz weichen.

Ein Christlicher Wissenschafter, der mit einem von vielen Schwierigkeiten begleiteten scheinbar hoffnungslosen Zustande rang, erkannte plötzlich inmitten seiner ernsten Bemühungen, seine Freiheit zu erlangen, daß, da es die göttliche Liebe ist, die heilt, die Heilung das Überwinden von allem der Liebe Unähnlichen in sich schließen würde; und bald erfreute er sich seiner Freiheit. Die Fähigkeit des Sonnenlichts, Finsternis zu vernichten, hängt in keiner Weise von der Undurchsichtigkeit der Finsternis ab, die beim Kommen des Lichts verschwinden muß.

Schon wegen ihrer Art geht Hoffnungslosigkeit nicht von dem göttlichen Gemüt aus, das unendlich gut ist. Eine der Launen des sterblichen Gemüts, das immer täuscht, so annehmbar seine Beweisgründe auch scheinen mögen, ist die Anmaßung, etwas für uns zu tun, was Gott nicht tuh kann. Wenn es ihm mißlingt, entzieht es sich der Streitfrage dadurch, daß es Gott dafür verantwortlich macht, und hinterläßt Bestürzung und Verzweiflung. Können wir dann nicht dankbar sein, daß Hoffnungslosigkeit nur das Ende eines falschen Vertrauens auf die Materie bedeutet, und daß wir uns augenblicklich der göttlichen Liebe, der einzigen Befreierin, zuwenden können? Wenn wir uns so vom materiellen Vertrauen dem geistigen Verständnis zuwenden, können wir dann nicht dankbar sein, daß wir alles Nutzlose und Enttäuschende ablegen und Hoffnung und Glauben vom Himmel finden, was zur Freiheit von allem führt, was sich anmaßt, uns zu versklaven?

Verzagtheit, Entmutigung und Selbstbedauern gehen aus einem falschen Sinn des Selbst hervor, der abgelegt werden muß, damit wir „den neuen Menschen" (Eph. 4, 24), unser freudiges, zuversichtliches, vollkommenes geistiges Selbst, das den Geist widerspiegelt und ewig frei ist, „anziehen" können. Wir können nie einen Standpunkt jenseits der errettenden Kraft der göttlichen Liebe einnehmen; denn in ihr leben, weben und sind wir, unzertrennlich von des Menschen vollkommener Quelle, dem ewigen Leben, das wir widerspiegeln.

„Was kann denn Gott nicht tun?", fragt Mrs. Eddy auf Seite 135 des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift". Die Hoffnung, die die Christliche Wissenschaft verleiht, macht in unserer eigenen Erfahrung die herrliche Verheißung Jesajas (Kap. 35, 1) wahr: „Die Wüste wird frohlocken und blühen wie die Lilien".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Sentinels

The word of the guard of the summer wood
Goes down the line tonight—
The frogs are the sentinels to call:
"All's well and the stars are bright."

In many a mossy and secret place
They watch the drifting moon
And note in a rumbling choral bass:
"The dawn is coming soon."

And soon the guard will change, and soon
The voice of the meadow-lark
Will rise to dismiss the sentinels
That watch the wood through the dark.

KEITH THOMAS

There Is Hope!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE OF THE unmistakable signs of humanity's progress toward enduring freedom from material bondage is that sufferers previously abandoned to hopelessness, according to material standards, are now encouraged to regard themselves as curable. Here is the evidence of a growing realization that there is hope for all.

The Psalmist showed us how we may lay hold, here and now, upon a hope that will not disappoint us, when he sang (Psalms 42:5), "Why art thou cast down, O my soul? and why art thou disquieted in me? hope thou in God: for I shall yet praise him for the help of his countenance." Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, comfortingly assures us of the verity of this unfailing hope when she says on pages 149 and 150 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany": "Remember, thou canst be brought into no condition, be it ever so severe, where Love has not been before thee and where its tender lesson is not awaiting thee. Therefore despair not nor murmur, for that which seeketh to save, to heal, and to deliver, will guide thee, if thou seekest this guidance."

Christ Jesus' parable of the prodigal son reveals to us that anyone, regardless of the seeming depths or extremities of the situation, need only change the basis of his hope from matter to Spirit, in order to find a sense of assurance and security that will not prove empty and fleeting, and to find, even while he is "yet a great way off," that his heavenly Father ever holds him in His loving care, in complete freedom and harmony.

We may be thankful that "God is no respecter of persons" (Acts 10:34); that He knows no false human beliefs, springing from ignorance or erroneous education, claiming phases, forms, aspects, types, species, or history. It is not the nature of our Father-Mother God to condemn one of His children to hopelessness and despair and bless another with confidence and well-being. When omnipotent Truth is brought to bear upon any inharmonious condition, regardless of the so-called laws or circumstances involved, it is inevitable that the condition, together with any belief of incurability, hopelessness, or helplessness attached to it must yield to the divine law of harmony.

A student of Christian Science who had been faced with a seemingly hopeless condition that presented many trying aspects, suddenly realized, in the midst of earnest efforts to gain freedom, that, since it is divine Love which heals, the healing would involve the overcoming of everything unlike Love; and within a short time he experienced his freedom. The ability of sunlight to annihilate darkness is in no wise dependent upon the density of the darkness, which must vanish with the coming of the light.

Hopelessness, because of its very nature, emanates not from the divine Mind, which is infinitely good. One of the vagaries of mortal mind, always a deceiver, no matter how plausible its arguments may seem to be, is to claim to do something for us that God cannot do. Failing, it evades the issue by blaming God for the result, leaving the field to dismay and despair. May we not be thankful, then, that hopelessness merely marks the end of a false trust in matter, and that we can turn at once to divine Love, the only deliverer? May we not be thankful that, in this turning from material trust to spiritual understanding, we discard that which is futile and disappointing, and find heaven-born hope and faith, which lead on to freedom from whatever would claim to enslave us?

Despondency, discouragement, and self-pity arise from a false sense of self, which must be put off in order that we may "put on the new man" (Ephesians 4:24), our joyous, confident, perfect spiritual selfhood, which reflects Spirit, and is forever free. We can never arrive at a standpoint beyond the saving power of divine Love, for therein we live, move, and have our being, inseparable from and reflecting man's perfect source, eternal Life.

"What cannot God do?" asks Mrs. Eddy on page 135 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." The hope that Christian Science bestows makes true in our own experience the beautiful promise of Isaiah (35:1), "The desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Idea for a Flower Print

(Korea)

Over the ice-green pool
Lean the tawny heads of the tiger lilies.
A giant black butterfly
Swims above their striped cat-faces
In a cascade
Of crystal sunlight.

M. M. M.

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With Key to the Scriptures
By MARY BAKER EDDY
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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 17-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1939

National Plan For Relief Tax Urged by Tobin

House Committee asked to correct unequal distribution by adoption of La Guardia-Tobin idea.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 9—A national relief tax, proceeds of which would be returned 100 per cent to States which carry their share of the unemployment load, has been suggested to the House Works Progress Administration Committee by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, of New York City and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston.

The plan was suggested as a remedy for the present unequal distribution of the relief load. According to figures presented by Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth (R) of Massachusetts, Texas and Massachusetts have the same percentage of their population on relief, yet Massachusetts pays 5 per cent of the national bill and Texas only .28 per cent.

The tax plan, similar to that by which the nationwide unemployment compensation system is now financed, was suggested by Mayor La Guardia and developed by Mayor Tobin, who told the Committee, "there is only one agency that has the credit standing today to carry the relief load and that's the Federal Government."

Mayor Tobin testified, along with mayors of half a dozen other American cities, that his municipality is shouldering as much of the relief burden today as their tax and debt limits will bear. Mayor La Guardia, Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago, Mayor Harold H. Burton of Cleveland, Mayor Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee, Mayor Richard W. Reading of Detroit, Mayor James D. Scholz of Louisville, Ky., and Mayor Ross D. Rogers of Amarillo, Texas—Republicans, Democrats, nonpartisans, and Socialists—all asked for continuance of a Federal work program and predicted disaster if WPA is dissolved without provision for a substitute.

Describing business depression as "50 per cent mental," Mayor Kelly of Chicago deplored orders to cut the WPA just when business is beginning to pick up. "A smile is going to get more than a dejected look," he reminded the Committee.

Questioning by Committee members brought out that Chicago today is collecting only 60 per cent of its tax levies, compared with 85 per cent reported for New York by Mayor La Guardia.

New York's local contribution to WPA is 20 per cent of the total cost; Chicago's 15 per cent.

Mayor Kelly and Mayor La Guardia both urged amendment of the present relief law to allow wider use of WPA labor in city services such as street cleaning and snow removal.

Continuance of WPA as a permanent Government institution to serve as a "safety factor for democracy" was advocated by Harold H. Burton, Republican Mayor of Cleveland. When local relief facilities broke down in the last business recession, WPA "saved" his city, he told the Committee.

Mayor Burton estimated that "not more than 10 per cent" of WPA workers are "chiselers," while Mayor Tobin, a Democrat, predicted that 95 per cent of the men on WPA "would jump at any job they could get tomorrow."

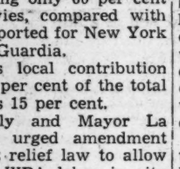
New Bedford Pier Plan Hits Snag in 'Low' Bid

Plans of the Massachusetts State Department of Public Works to develop the newly acquired Old Colony Railroad Pier at New Bedford for use of a New Bedford-New York steamship service, hit a snag today when the low bid for the work was found to be $12,000 greater than the appropriation by the Legislature.

Brig. Gen. Richard K. Hale, State Director of Waterways, said the difficulty arose when the James B. Rendle Company, of Malden, submitted a low bid of $47,497, although the legislative appropriation was only $35,000.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and vicinity — Generally showery weather this afternoon and tonight; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 50's; Wednesday fair and warmer; slightly cooler Wednesday night; moderate southerly winds becoming southwest and west.

Maine—Showers this afternoon and tonight; slightly warmer in the east and central portions tonight; Wednesday fair and slightly warmer.

New Hampshire and Vermont—Showers this afternoon and tonight; cooler tonight; Wednesday fair and slightly warmer.

Massachusetts—Showers this afternoon and tonight; cooler in the west portion tonight; Wednesday fair and slightly warmer; cooler Wednesday night.

Rhode Island and Connecticut—Showers this afternoon and tonight; Wednesday fair and slightly warmer; cooler Wednesday night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Fresh to strong south and southwest winds shifting to westerly tonight, diminishing Wednesday; overcast weather with showers tonight; Wednesday generally fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	60	53	New Orleans	64	64
Bermuda	68	68	New York	60	60
Chicago	56	54	Norfolk	68	64
Denver	46	44	Philadelphia	64	64
Helena	60	54	St. Louis	58	56
Kansas City	52	52	San Francisco	52	52
Los Angeles	52	52	Washington	68	66
Miami	78	68			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., May 9.
B—Minimum, May 8.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 4:33 p. m.; height 8.4 feet.
Wednesday, 4:46 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:21 p. m.

It's Open House Day at Chestnut and River Streets

David Bluett
With iron dog holding "open house welcome basket" outside Old English Galleries

Walter Werner
Planishing Old Irish design silver bowl at Gebelein Silversmiths

By a Staff Photographer

Pietro Mordelia and Daughter Florence
Radio and Concert Accordionists playing for the annual May Festival

Arts and Crafts Colonies Holding A May Festival

(Continued from Page 1)

members of the arts and crafts colony in this neighborhood, having opened this same shop in 1909 after apprenticeship with leading silversmiths and early experience with a shop in Wellesley Hills.

Other crafts were represented in other shops, which, with antique dealers establishments and tea rooms, all joined in holding open house.

Outside, under garlands of greenery and flowers hung from balconies and windows of the old houses, Pietro Mordelia and his daughter Florence, radio and concert artists known throughout New England, played and sang in colorful Italian costume.

The May Festival and Open House, which it is hoped will become an annual event on Beacon Hill, grew out of an idea which struck Mrs. Dorothy B. Barbour of the Stella D. Maloy Shop at 75A Chestnut Street. Mrs. Barbour felt that the little colony had developed such a pleasant community spirit that it might very well extend a welcome—as a community—to the public, especially that part of the public which attends the summer concerts on the adjoining Esplanade.

As a token of appreciation for the way in which these concerts bring thousands of people to the district it was decided to give a percentage of the profits for the day at each participating studio or shop, to the Esplanade Concerts Fund.

Visitors interested in interior decoration found plenty to occupy their attention in the various shops specializing on this subject—both from the antique angle and from the most modernistic point of view.

Colorful costumes were in evidence in several of the studios, notably in the Norwegian Arts and Crafts Shop at 85 Chestnut Street.

At 23 River Street, John D. McLaughlin displayed a complete set of wood-blocks used in modern print making, and at Miss Francis Hayward's Studio at 94 Chestnut Street the processes used in etching were demonstrated.

In keeping with the memories of the old houses now filled with these studios and shops, at 70 Brimmer Street the Brown Garage and Carriage Company reminded visitors that though horseless vehicles have been admitted to its buildings since 1909, for 40 years before that these buildings were used as horse stables.

Frankness in Ads Pays 'Tel. and Tel.'

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company was able to improve its relationship with the public during the hurricane last September by use of newspaper advertising, giving the public the facts as to when service would be restored, the company's publicity manager, Francis A. Barrett, declared today.

Speaking before the Advertising Club of Boston at a luncheon at the Hotel Statler, Mr. Barrett described the tremendous task that faced the company when 400,000 telephones, or more than one-third of those in New England, were out of service. He said the job of meeting subscribers' pleas for restoration of service was met by regular use of newspaper ads, in which frankness guided the preparation of copy.

Printers' Chiefs Elect

MANCHESTER, N. H. (AP)—John H. Laing of Manchester is the new President of the New England Daily Composing Room Executives Association. Other officers elected at the meeting here Sunday include Carlton A. Braga of Woonsocket, R. I., Vice-President, Herbert Haake of The Christian Science Monitor, Secretary, and Frank Coughlin of Holyoke, Mass., Treasurer. The fall session will be held in New London, Conn., sometime in October.

Steel Lack Hampers Japan, Commerce Head Declares

Log of the Port of Boston

Shortage of steel and other metals in Japan is tending to hamper that country's extensive shipbuilding program, according to Harold P. Smith, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Considerable scrap metal that is taken from Boston to Japan is said to be used in steel that goes into ships.

Estimated needs of iron ore in Japan this year amounts to 7,500,000 tons, compared with production of 2,600,000 tons, Mr. Smith declared. Of the 5,000,000 tons of imported ore needed, not more than 1,800,000 tons can be obtained from Malaya, he said. French Indo-China and the Philippines may supply more than formerly but the mines in Central China, which normally supply 1,300,000 tons, will probably supply much less than that amount, while shipments from North China this year are not expected to exceed 1,400,000 tons.

New and old Coast Guard vessels are on the way down to the Atlantic seaboard from the Great Lakes, in a cavalcade, one new one, the 110-foot patrol boat Raritan, for service at Boston.

The Raritan and Naugatuck have just been built at Bay City, Mich., at a cost of $618,880. They were launched March 23, simultaneously, one for service at Boston and the other at Philadelphia. Construction is such as to permit them to be used as ice-breakers in shallow water.

Both these new ships, manned by three officers and 15 men, together with the old patrol boat Forward, are coming through the Welland Canal and St. Lawrence River, due at Boston May 24.

Boatswain G. V. Stepanoff is in command of the Raritan and Lieut. Commander Beckwith Jordan, formerly attached to Boston Coast Guard headquarters, is commanding the Naugatuck. Each vessel has a beam of 26.5 feet, 315 tons displacement and draws 10 feet, six inches of water in fresh water. In salt water they will draw three and a half inches less. Each is powered with two eight-cylinder V-type two-cycle Diesel engines, calculated to provide a speed of 12 knots and a crusing range of 3,600 miles. The new craft are electrically welded, instead of rivetted, and have been building nearly a year.

Committee Plans Aid for Seamen

Organization of a Citizens Committee for Defense of Civil Rights for Seamen was announced today at the National Maritime Union's Boston headquarters. The Committee plans to investigate complaints that Everett police have intimidated citizens who assisted striking members of the union, particularly in the vicinity of the Colonial Beacon oil plant, it was explained.

College professors, clergymen, and prominent Greater Boston residents are included in the new group, according to union officials. among them are the Rev. Alfred V. Bliss, head of the Congregational Conference; the Rev. Donald Lathrop of the Boston Community Church; the Rev. Leslie Pennington of the First Parish Church, Cambridge; the Rev. George L. Paine, an Episcopal minister; Miss Eleanor Fabyan of Boston; Prof. Fayette Taylor of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Miss Florence Luscomb, Executive Secretary of the American League for Peace and Democracy, and Miss Zara du Pont of Cambridge.

G. O. P. Split Is Holding Up R. I. Assembly

Republican - controlled Senate and Governor in conflict as the session drags on.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 9—Hopeful of adjournment this week, the General Assembly goes into its 71st day of "overtime" for which members receive no compensation. Rhode Islanders still awaited outcome of the final sessions to determine whether the future policy of the State Government is to be controlled by Gov. William H. Vanderbilt and State Committee Chairman, I. Thornton Sherman, or whether power is to go to the Republican-controlled Senate.

There is a split in the G. O. P. ranks as definite, observers say, as at the time 20 years ago when Isaac Gill, leader of a powerful Republican Blackstone Valley organization, broke with "Boss" Joseph Burlingame and turned the party topsy-turvy before harmony was finally restored.

On such measures as the appropriation bill, the naming of commissions, the members of which, in most cases, will serve without pay and on some features of the tax bills, the General Assembly members have supported the Governor, but on appointments of division heads and the distribution of patronage they are greatly at odds.

Forces Organize

And while this internal rift is becoming more serious the Democratic minority is organizing its forces to take advantage of the "break" in the rush of the closing days.

The story behind the decision not to follow the leadership of Governor Vanderbilt, which broke wide open for the first time when his nomination for the directorship of the new Department of Coordination and Finance was rejected by the Senate is said to date back to the last organization of the Republican State Central Committee.

During the last campaign, when the Republicans were building the greatest majority of votes in the history of the State, former Mayor Peirce H. Brereton of Warwick was Chairman of the State Committee. He was given to understand he would be rewarded for his work by re-election to the Chairmanship when the Republican Governor and General Assembly took over control.

Governor-elect Vanderbilt, however, preferred his own chairman, and at a heated session of the State committee a few weeks before the inauguration, Mr. Brereton was dropped and Chairman Sherman, former State Senator from Middletown, was elected.

Had Other Ideas

The Vanderbilt-Sherman combination wanted the "spoils system" abolished. They wanted economy in Government and thus came the re-organization act to bring this about and at the same time trouble from members of the General Assembly.

Positions, and there were hundreds which were considered plums, were eliminated. Job seekers were puzzled. Their former positions had been ended and they knew not what to ask for. It was estimated that 20,000 applicants had been registered for the 5,000 jobs which were listed when the G. O. P. took over the State affairs.

The lists were carefully examined at State headquarters and here developed one of the fundamental differences between the new leaders of the party and the ward committees of the cities and towns and members of the Legislature. The latter wanted the old patronage system continued.

It was apparent soon after the first applications that those seeking political jobs needed to be more than party members, they must also be qualified to do the job.

Five New Boats To Be Launched For Mormac Fleet

Plans for launching of the five new cargo liners which will be added this summer to the fleet of the American Scantic Line, operated to Scandinavian and Baltic ports by the Moore-McCormack Lines, were disclosed today by A. Douglas Cook, of the Boston office of the Moore-McCormack Company.

First of the launchings will be May 18, when the Mormachawk will slide down the ways at Chester, Pa., sponsored by Miss Barbara Ann Moore. Next will be the Mormacwren, to be launched June 17, at the same shipyard, sponsored by Miss Mollie Foulks Lee. Then comes the Mormacdove, July 15; Mormacgull, Aug. 12, and Mormaclark, Sept. 16.

Each vessel has passenger accommodations for 12 persons, and are of the C-2 type of craft designed by engineers of the United States Maritime Commission. Each will be ice-strengthened, to combat the ice that is met in the Baltic each winter, and each has about 40,000 cubic feet of refrigeration space.

The first of the group, already launched, was the Donald McKay, which is expected to sail from New York June 16 on its initial voyage. Each of the other ships are expected to be ready for service about 30 days after launching. Each measures 435 feet long, overall, 63 feet beam, powered to make 16 to 17 knots an hour, with cruising radius of 13,000 miles. They will be of 8,875 deadweight tons each, and will be equipped with direct Diesel propulsion.

"We have found unusually pleasant commercial relationship existing between the United States and the Scandinavian countries," declared Mr. Cook. "Our recent surveys convince us that the peaceful conditions existing in Scandinavia and the Baltic will continue, and our markets will remain a fruitful source of trade."

Brookline Gets Economy Program

A rigid economy program has been presented by the Brookline Taxpayers' Association to the Board of Selectmen. The program suggested that Brookline citizens shovel the snow from their own walks instead of having them plowed by the town. It also asked that the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars pay for the upkeep of their own quarters.

The program was the result of an invitation several years ago by the Selectmen for economy suggestions. Other suggestions included the abolition of the step rate increases for Brookline school teachers, and the increase of number of pupils in each class.

Old R. I. Autos Must Be Inspected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Providence, R. I.

All automobiles five years old or older must be inspected to determine their mechanical condition before they will be permitted to be registered in the future, George R. Beane, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, announces.

Mr. Beane said he was returning to the regulation which has been in effect for many years, but which, he said, had been allowed to lapse during the last two years. The inspections must be made either by an inspector of the Registry of Motor Vehicles or by an authorized dealer. If the cars are found to be unsafe, they will be refused registration.

City Council Held Valueless by One Of Its Members

Boston's City Council was described as being only "an additional expense to the taxpayers" today by one of its own members, Councilor Charles I. Taylor of Roxbury. Councilor Taylor appeared before the legislative Committee on Election Laws to oppose a bill that would allow Boston residents to vote on the adoption of the proportional representation election method for members of the City Council.

"There is no use changing the system of electing until you give the Council something worth while to do," Councilor Taylor told the committee. "As it is now, the Council is of absolutely no value. All we can do is vote down a few appropriations. You can improve the Council all you want and all you still would have would be a broadcast of public opinion."

Representative Frank J. Morrison (D) Boston, a member of the committee, interrupted to ask whether the Council shouldn't be abolished.

"Unless you give it some power to do something, it might better be abolished," Councilor Taylor agreed.

After hearing those in favor of proportional representation yesterday, today's hearing was taken up with opponents. These were headed by Councilor John I. Fitzgerald, who objected to the proposed wording of the referendum, asserting it was not clear. He also insisted that the referendum should require a vote of at least 51 per cent af the registered electorate. He registered his disapproval of proportional representation itself by saying it could not be made to work.

Miss Edna Lawrence Spencer of Cambridge said it does away with the bi-partisan system, and is a step toward dictatorship.

Opinion Sought On Job Right Of Married Women

The question of whether married women may constitutionally be denied employment in public office, or otherwise discriminated against in the public service, may be put up to the Massachusetts Supreme Court for an advisory opinion, it was learned today.

The subject was considered by a four-member subcommittee of the Legislative Committee on Public Service, which announced it favors putting the issue up to the supreme bench for an opinion. The points the subcommittee wishes decided by this body include:

Whether enactment of any legislation curtailing the employment of married women in the public service would violate constitutional provisions prohibiting discrimination in the public service on account of sex.

Whether the employing authority may discharge a woman, if her husband is gainfully employed.

Whether it would be legal to pass a law under which an unmarried woman, upon entering the public service, would agree to relinquish her position at the time of her marriage.

Boston Policing Gets Eulogized

A glowing picture of Boston police efficiency was painted before the City Council Committee on Appropriations today by Commissioner Joseph F. Timility. He said Boston had been described by J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as "the cleanest large city in the United States."

The Commissioner, who appeared before the Committee to discuss the possibilities of a reduction in departmental costs, found his reception very cordial. Chairman Perlie Dyar Chase complimented him upon the operation of his new Juventile Police. The Commissioner said he expected the organization to cut juvenile delinquency to a very low point.

He said some 2,500 boys were now enrolled and that 5,000 are on the waiting lists. They cannot immediately be taken care of, he said, because it has been found that caring for 125 boys is about the capacity of a patrolman.

The Commissioner said one reason Boston's per capita police costs are high lies in the fact that the force is called upon to police more than 2,000,000 people who enter the city limits for business or amusement.

Backus Plea Is Ignored By Governor

Saltonstall says he will not appear at ouster hearing as matter of 'good sportsmanship.'

In the face of an appeal that he appear at tomorrow's ouster proceedings of the Public Utilities Commission against John H. Backus, head of the Division of Securities, as a matter of "good sportsmanship," Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today made it clear he had no intention of appearing.

His position was made known following receipt of a letter from Joseph A. Scolponeti, counsel for Mr. Backus. The letter was written after Francis M. McKeown, Chairman of the Utilities Commission, had declined to summons the Governor, holding he did not have the legal right to do so.

The Governor said the matter was in the hands of the Utilities Commission and that they were well able to take care of it without his assistance.

Saltonstall's Charges

Governor Saltonstall charged last week that Mr. Backus falsely impunged his integrity and motives in recommending abolition of the Securities Division as a part of his general economy program.

The Governor's charge grew out of Mr. Backus' statements when the Legislative Committee on State Administration was hearing arguments on the Governor's proposal.

Mr. Backus was reported as saying that Harcourt Amory, Boston investment banker and Treasurer of the State Republican Committee, influenced the Governor's inclusion of abolition of the Securities Division because he (Amory) had been prevented from furthering sale of "certain" or "fraudulent" securities.

When called before the Governor, Mr. Backus denied using these words. The Governor subsequently charged him with lying. The charges were taken up and filed by the utilities Commission.

Wants Several Called

Attorney Scolponeti, it was reported, wanted the Governor called to tomorrow's hearing, but Chairman McKeown declined. Mr. Scolponeti then sent the Governor a long letter in which he said Mr. Backus expected to prove to the Governor that his statements before the State Administration Committee had been distorted, and that the situation resulted from misunderstanding.

He emphasized: ". . . the charges made come from you, and, therefore, as a lawyer and public official, you will the better understand the absolute right and the tremendous importance of being faced by one's accuser.

"This is not only a fundamental," Mr. Scolponeti continued, "but, I am convinced you will agree, good sportsmanship and the rule of fair play."

Mr. Scolponeti asked Chairman McKeown to summon some 20 witnesses for tomorrow's hearing. These included Raymond S. Wilkins, the Governor's personal counsel; Daniel J. Lynch, Legislative Secretary to the Governor, and Elmer C. Nelson, Private Secretary to the Governor.

Attorneys Tested For Pardon Probe

Determined to delve to the bottom of the so-called pardons racket, brought into public focus by critics of parole methods during the last few months of the Hurley administration, the Special Commission appointed to study the pardons and parole system was today reported as surrounding itself with some of the finest legal talent in the Commonwealth.

From a member of the Commission it was learned that an organization meeting would be held tomorrow at 3:30 p. m. to consider the names of prominent attorneys for the task of reconstructing the pardons and parole system. At the same time, it was said that the commission would seek the assistance of the State Police Detective Division for investigating evidence regarding the so-called pardons racket.

Brought into action as the result of former Governor Charles F. Hurley's alleged indiscriminate use of pardon privileges, the Commission has moved swiftly toward the organization stage which is expected to culminate tomorrow with the appointment of the required legal counsel. Names under consideration by the Commission were mentioned as follows: George R. Farnum, former Assistant United States Attorney General; Robert T. Bushnell, former Middlesex County District Attorney; Judge Kenneth D. Johnson, authority on parole activities; Damon Hall, President of the Boston Bar Association; Warren Tappen, active as special counsel for the Legislative Committee studying the Unemployment Compensation Commission; Frank Volpe, former Assistant District Attorney of Middlesex County.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Florence Middaugh, C. S., a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge, in Robbins Memorial Auditorium, Arlington, 8 p. m.

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Mikado," presented by the O'Oyly Carte Opera Company of London. 8:15. Matinee Wednesday at 2:15 "Cox and Box," and "H. M. S. Pinafore." (last week.)

Wilbur—
"The White Steed," comedy by P. V. Carroll. Presented by Eddie Dowling. Featuring Barry Fitzgerald, Jessica Tandy and George Coulouris. 8:30 Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Copley—
"Lucy Stone," drama of woman's rights, presented by the WPA Federal Theater. 8:30.

Shubert—
"Frank Fay's Show," starring Elsie Janis and Eva Le Gallienne. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Pygmalion," starring Leslie Howard. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Persons in Hiding." 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

Scollay and Modern—
"Dodge City," with Erroll Flynn, Olivia de Havilland. Scollay: 11:20, a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:30. Modern: 9:15, a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:25, 9:30. Also "The Mystery of Mr. Wong." Scollay 10:05 a. m., 1:30 4:55, 8:15. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—
"The Story of Alexander Graham Bell." 9:50 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. "Return of the Cisco Kid." 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Repertory—
"Emperor's Candlesticks," with William Powell and Luise Rainer. Also "Give Me a Sailor," with Martha Raye and Bob Hope. Continuous from 12 noon too 11 p.m.

Exeter—
Robert Taylor and Wallace Beery in "Stand Up and Fight." 3:05, 6:05, 9:05. Also "The Arizona Wildcat," with Jane Withers. 2, 4:55, 7:55.

Trans-Lux
Richard Barthelmess in "Spy of Napoleon." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Latest Newsreels and other short subjects. 10:45 a. m., 1:15, 3:45, 6:15, 8:45.

Uptown—
"Love Affair," featuring Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. 1, 4:05, 7:15, 10:20. Also "Yes, My Darling Daughter," Priscilla Lane, Jeffrey Lynn. 2:35, 5:40, 8:50.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Fredric March and Joan Bennett in "Trade Winds." Also "Let Us Live," featuring Henry Fonda and Maureen O'Sullivan. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Fine Arts—
"Lucrezia Borgia," with Edwige Feuillere and Gabrillio Bagrio. 1:20, 3:25, 5:30, 7:30, 9:40. Also "March of Time." 1, 3, 5, 7:05, 9:10.

Metropolitan—
"Union Pacific," starring Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea. 10:35 a. m., 2:10, 5:45, 9:20. Also "Winner Take All," with Tony Martin and Gloria Stuart. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:35, 8:10.

State and Orpheum—
"Ice Follies of 1939," starring Joan Crawford and James Stewart. Orpheum: 9:50 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 4, 7:10, 10:15. Also "Sargeant Madden," with Wallace Berry. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:50. Tomorrow: Nelson Eddy in "Let Freedom Ring." Also Jeanette MacDonald in "Broadway Serenade."

Tremont—
"Algiers," with Hedy LaMarr and Charles Boyer. Also "Dramatic School," with Luise Rainer. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

Normandie—
"My Lucky Star," with Sonia Henie and Richard Greene. Also "Safety in Numbers," with The Jones Family.

Coolidge Corner—
"Stagecoach," with George Bancroft, John Wayne, and Claire Trevor. 3:30 6:25, 9:35. Also "Strange Faces," 2:05 5:05, 8:10.

University—
"Pygmalion," with Leslie Howard. 3:05, 6:25, 9:45. Also "Yes, My Darling Daughter," with Priscilla Lane. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Fenway and Paramount—
Ray Milland, Isa Miranda and Reginald Owen in "Hotel Imperial." Fenway: 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:50, 9:40. Also "On Trial," with Margaret Lindsay and John Litel. Fenway: 2:50, 5:45, 8:35. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25.

South Station Theater—
"Inside Africa." "Trout Fishing." "Soldiers of the Sea." "Shooting for Par." "Know Your History," latest news reels and other shorts.

R. K. O. Boston—
Loretta Young and Warner Baxter in "Wife, Husband and Friend." 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:15, 10. Also "The Saint Strikes Back," with George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:55, 8:40.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Pops. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30. (Program on Amusement Page.)

Steinert Hall—
Concert in the observance of National Music Week, sponsored by M. Steinert & Sons. Artists de Volt, harpist; Doris Tirrell, organist, and Wilfred Tremolay, novachord. 8:30.

Longy School of Music—
Program of piano and vocal selections. Open to the public without charge. 8:15.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Apollo Club of Boston. Dr. Thompson Stone, conductor. Earl Weidner, pianist. 8:15.

Other Events

Boston Y. M. C. A., Bates Hall, 316 Huntington Avenue—
"Holiday," by Philip Barry, presented by the Boston Y. M. C. A. Players. Nelson E. Bragg, director. 8:30. Repeated tomorrow night.

Y. M. H. A., Lecture Hall, Seaver Street, Roxbury—
Jewish Book Week. Through May 14. Speakers: Dr. Henry T. Schnittkind. "Isaac Goldberg, the Man and His Writings"; John E. Hannigan. "Shylock"; Herbert B. Ehrmann. "The Nature of Nazi Anti-Semitism."

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Japanese Art by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Hastening of Budget Routine Furthered by Senate Action

Legislation to eliminate long delays in submission and passage of the City of Boston budget was awaiting advancement in the Senate today following the Upper Branch's action in overturning an adverse committee report on the bill.

The measure would force the Mayor to submit his budget to the City Council at least 30 days prior to the end of the outgoing fiscal year. The City Council would be given 30 days in which to adopt the submitted budget. If the Council failed to act, the Mayor's budget goes into effect. On the other hand if the Mayor fails to submit the budget on time, the previous year's budget is deemed in effect.

However, a newly-elected Mayor would be given 45 days after his inauguration to make revisions in the budget submitted by his predecessor.

The measure was filed by Henry L. Shattuck, Republican member of the Boston City Council.

This bill and two others dealing with administration of Boston affairs, also filed by Mr. Shattuck, were turned down in the House. One of the other two was revived by the Senate by taking action similar to that on the budget bill.

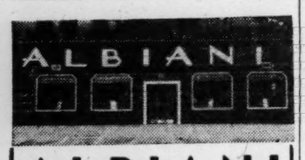
The other bill resurrected provides for the elimination of lame duck appointments and salary rises effected by outgoing Mayors. Under this bill ordered to a third reading yesterday, the terms of lame duck appointees made by outgoing Mayors would end one month after the inauguration of the new Mayors. The same rule would apply to salary rises except the regular step rate increases.

The third bill already killed by both branches would have terminated the authority of various city departments to borrow money, without approval of the Mayor, under old loan statutes. This would have put particularly curbed the operations of the Boston Transit Commission, which according to H. C. Loeffler, secretary of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, has used such authority frequently to maintain operations during slack periods.

Meanwhile, the House killed a bill which would have placed in Republican hands the authority to purchase supplies for county jails. The bill, sharply attacked by Democratic members, provided that the county commissioners of Essex, Berkshire and Worcester counties woud purchase the supplies for the jails in their counties, while the sheriffs in all other counties, except Suffolk, would have the purchasing power.

The House accepted an adverse committee report on a CIO union bill to prohibit women working more than 48 hours a week in any business, financial, profession, charitable or education establishment.

At the same time the Lower Branch ordered to a third reading a bill making it permissive rather than mandatory upon school authorities to establish modern language classes in high schools upon a petition signed by parents of at least 25 school children. The measure would nullify existing laws making it mandatory to teach Spanish and Italian in such schools upon petition from the parents.



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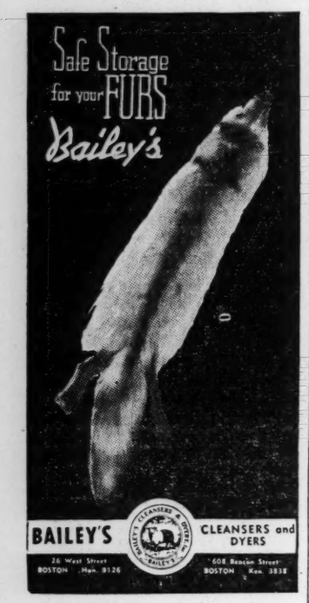
CAFETERIA
Fine Foods at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Ave.
Next to Mechanics Building
7 OTHER CAFETERIAS LOCATED IN BOSTON



BAILEY'S CLEANSERS and DYERS
26 West Street BOSTON Han. 8126
608 Beacon Street BOSTON Ken. 3838

"Le Moment est Venu," Songea le morse, "de discuter bien des choses"

OF FURS AND RUGS AND STORAGE

(Translation)
"The time has come," the Walrus said, "to talk of many things," of furs and rugs and storage.

Business Integrity
is the most important asset in choosing Your Storage Protection.

Cleanse and Store Your Furs and Rugs *this year—with*

DALOZ
EST. 1863
11 Humphreys Street
BOSTON
COLumbia 2400

Ouster of Green Nears as Senate Acts on Measure

Immediate ousting of Thomas H. Green, State Commissioner of Civil Service, and his two associate Commissioners, was anticipated as the Senate today prepared to give its final approval to legislation reorganizing the department and placing it under a $5,000-a-year director.

Since Mr. Green's appointment by former Gov. James M. Curley in 1935 he has been under criticism from those eager for protection and expansion of the civil service system in Massachusetts.

The reorganization plan, backed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, will oust the Commissioner, Frank A. Bayrd, Republican, and Louis A. Capelle, Democrat, the Associate Commissioners.

Dr. Richard C. Cabot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 9—Dr. Richard Clarke Cabot, who passed on here yesterday, was a distinguished Boston physician who acknowledged the mental cause of many physical diseases and declared God contributes "90 per cent of the healing power."

Dr. Cabot taught for 34 years in the Harvard Medical School—from 1919 until 1933 as professor of clinical medicine. He was chief of staff at the Massachusetts General Hospital for nine years, and active in various medical associations. He was chairman of the medical section of the American Medical Association in 1905.

The views of Dr. Cabot often conflicted with conventional medical theory. As early at 1905, he pioneered in the development of medical social service, or the supplementing of physical diagnosis by social diagnosis of home, work, temperament and needs—a development later adopted by hundreds of American hospitals.

In 1935, he termed the present medical system "absurdly expensive and absurdly inefficient" and declared, "There are an enormous number of surgical operations that ought never to have been done." Two years later, he asked the Massachusetts Medical Society to acknowledge that God contributes about "90 per cent of the healing power" and that cures, in some cases, are effected without the aid of any physician at all.

"The body simply has a superwisdom which is biased in favor of life, rather than death," he told the doctors. "What is this powerful force? It is God—the healing power on which all of us depend in order to be here today.

"I earnestly commend the medical profession to let the patient know of this great force that is working within him, working on the patient's side, on the doctor's side. It adds to their confidence in their own life, in the doctor, the drugs and therapeutics."

The Associated Press says he "often declared 'two-fifths of all sickness is mental,' and prescribed faith in God and 'mental healing' for many of man's ills."

His interest in what he termed the "background" of disease led him into the broader fields of social work and social ethics. As a result, he served as professor of social ethics at Harvard from 1920 to 1934, and was elected President of the National Conference of Social Work when it met in Boston in 1930.

He was an active defender of prohibition and opponent of moderate as well as heavy drinking. From 1931-33, he was president of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League. He held honorary degrees from three colleges. He was a brother of Dr. Hugh Cabot, surgeon at the Mayo Clinic, and of Dr. Philip Cabot, Professor of Business Administration at Harvard.

They Serve Mental Food

By a Staff Photographer

Officers of Supper Club

Left—Victor P. McDavitt, of N. E. Telephone and Telegraph Co., co-ordinating chairman and toastmaster of the annual Advisers' Night meeting, Monday, of the Young Men's Supper Club of Boston. Right—Gordon A. Speedie, of N. E. Telephone and Telegraph Co., president of the club.

12 Prominent Speakers Picked for Supper Club

Twelve speakers of prominence in their especial fields are announced for the last meeting this spring, the annual Advisers' Night—Monday night at the University Club—of the Young Men's Supper Club of Boston. Organized in November, 1937, by 14 young men, the Club now enjoys a membership of more than 1,200 who have become associated in "bringing to Boston the best informed leaders on current affairs and thus help American young people to think more clearly."

"What Young Men Need to Build a Well Rounded 10-Year Plan for Personal and Community Progress" is the topic to be discussed Monday night. The speakers and the lines of thought they represent will be: The Rev. M. J. Ahern, S. J., of Weston College, religion; Clifford K. Brown of the Y. M. C. A., leadership in community life: Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, natural science; Guy W. Cox of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, insurance; Attorney General Paul A. Dever, law; Prof. Georges F. Doriot of the Harvard School of Business Administration, education; Robert F. Estabrook, New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, communications; Henry I. Harriman of the New England Power Association, foreign affairs; Dr. Leroy M. S. Miner of Harvard Dental School, health; D. B. Stanbro, manager, Hotel Statler, service; Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, public administration; Roy F. Williams, Associated Industries of Massachusetts, opportunities in New England.

Each of these "advisers" will speak briefly on the theme as related to his particular field. Gordon A. Speedie of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, as President of the Club, will make the introductory remarks, and Victor P. McDavitt of the Telephone Company will be co-ordinating chairman and toastmaster.

Stations W1XAL-W1XAR

For Wednesday, May 10

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
8:00 p. m.—Understanding Music: "The Threshold of Modern Music," Donald J. Grout, Harvard.

(11.73mc-26.5m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
9:45 to 11 p. m.—Program for Latin America.

First Step Taken To Close Boston Teachers College

By voting to omit the entering class this year at the Boston Teachers College—a step preliminary to closing that institution—the School Committee follows a course long advocated by civic and taxpayers groups.

Likewise, Mayor Tobin has supported such a step to the point of taking an active though private part in the drive this year to bring about gradual shutdown of the institution.

By eliminating entering classes, the college will be closed in four years after which the City expects to save $250,000 annually. The School Committee's 3-2 vote to close the college was taken last night over the unanimous objection of the Board of Superintendents.

Henry J. Smith, Chairman of the Board; Dr. Patrick J. Foley, and Joseph Lee, Jr., voted to eliminate this year's entering class. Frederick R. Sullivan and Joseph C. White voted in support of the Board of Superintendents.

About 60 girls normally enter the teachers college each year. In recent years, however, the Boston school system has been unable to absorb the graduates of its institution and many girls have experienced considerable difficulty in finding a position in the educational field.

Those groups advocating abolition of the college have taken the position that not only will it save the City money but that girls will not be encouraged to enter the educational field in Boston where opportunities have become increasingly restricted. School population in Boston has been declining for several years.

Dr. Albert Sidney Bolles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 9—Dr. Albert Sidney Bolles, who passed on here last night, was well known as a professor of law and banking at the Wharton School of Finance and Economy at the University of Pennsylvania, as a lecturer at Haverford College, as a Probate Judge for the Norwich, Conn., district, and as an editor and author.

Born in Montville, Conn., in 1846, he received degrees from Middlebury College in Vermont and from Lafayette College at Easton, Pennsylvania, before beginning to practice law in his home State. For a time he was editor of the Norwich, Conn., Bulletin and of the Bankers Magazine.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, May 10

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
3:30	W1XAR	15.13mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

Vermont Ready for Tourists Ahead of Time Due to Fair

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 9—Vermont tourist homes, hotels, and restaurants anticipate a bumper tourist season according to the State Board of Health. Although July 1 is the deadline for renewals, more than 600 establishments have already sent in their applications.

Certain regulations must be met before a license is issued, and establishments are under regular supervision to assure maintenance of standards. According to State officials there has been a decided improvement in the character of the places catering to the public, as a result of inspection. Applications received show also that many proprietors have made extensive repairs to their properties and scores of new tourist cabins have been built in anticipation of increased demands.

Tourist facilities are being expanded for an expected increase of travel through Vermont this summer to and from the New York World's Fair. Vermont is a natural highway for traffic between a large section of eastern Canada to New York and southern New England points.

The expectation of increased tourist business in Vermont is not based entirely on travel from Canada. State Publicity Department executives express conviction that thousands of persons from southern, western, and eastern seaboard states who visit the Fair, will extend their tour of the East to New England. Vermont expects to share in this tourist trade.

* * *

Active Women's Club

Montpelier Women's Club of 483 members, the State's largest, this week closed one of the most progressive and philanthropic years in its history. Mrs. George B. Young, President, in her retiring message reported the Club had expended $1,500 in philanthropic work besides supporting district nursing. The philanthropic committee dispensed 1,496 articles of clothing to needy persons and Club aid was extended to many organizations.

Mrs. Maxwell J. Bradway is the new President.

* * *

Appointment by Gov. George D. Aiken of a new commission authorized by the General Assembly to study water resources of the State and electrical energy, recognized at least two outright opponents of public ownership of electric utilities.

Named as Chairman was Representative Paul F. Douglas of Poultney, one of the leaders in the recent legislative fight for enactment of municipal power plant enabling acts. Most of these passed the lower house only to be defeated in the Senate.

Second appointee is Francis H. King, superintendent of the Burlington municipal light and power plant, who authored the proposal to establish "Little TVA" in Vermont under State auspices. Representative Paul H. Gates of Franklin, although operator of a small privately owned utility, was instrumental in enactment of a law taxing utilities to support a staff of engineers and accountants for the Public Service Commission. George R. McKee of Montpelier, lawyer and legislative craftsman, is not identified with either side of the controversy. The sole outright exponent of private ownership of utilities named is Albert A. Cree, superintenndent of the Central Vermont Public Service Corporation.

Gas Funds Urged To Pay for Courts

A portion of the State's gasoline fund should be used to maintain the courts in which automobile cases are heard, C. F. Nelson Pratt, of Lynn, Mass., County Commissioner of Essex County, told the Legislative Committee on Counties at the State House today.

"This would enable the automobile owners to pay their fair share of the cost of running our courts," said Mr. Pratt, who was appearing in connection with a proposed $1,411,000 budget appropriation for his county for 1939.

"There is no rhyme or reason why the real estate owner should pay the costs for the motor vehicle violator," he continued. "Diversion of gasoline tax receipts for this purpose would mean a tremendous saving for real estate."

Mr. Pratt bitterly assailed Norman H. MacDonald, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, who has been demanding economy in State appropriations.

The Essex County Commissioner also assailed the present method of purchasing food for State hospitals, terming it a "racket," and recommending that a county purchaser be set up to do such purchasing.

He asked for, and was given, additional time to study his county budget, which is higher than that for last year.

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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	NBC Dance Orchestra;	"Midstream"	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 "Play Ball"	Phil Brito, baritone	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports	Children's program
5:30 Speaker	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Billy and Betty"	"Singing Chef"	Sports reports
5:45 Interviews	"Dance Interlude"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News Service	News; forecast	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15 "Howie King"; sk.	Fred Hoey; talk	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sport comment	Music; sports	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport reports
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Cafe Continental"	News comment	Dinner music
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Vocal Varieties	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	News Service
7:30 Helen Menken in	Concert orch.; soloist	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	"Speaking of People"	"Dance Time"	"The Green Hornet"	Cowboy Caravan, with
8:00 "Big Town"; Edward G. Robinson	"The Inside Story"; drama; interviews	Johnny Green's Orch.; dramatic sketch	President Roosevelt	Buck Nation
8:15 Dick Powell; Edna	"Information, Please";	"For Men Only"; George	Sport program	WMEX Camera Club
8:30 May Oliver; music	questions and answers.	Jessel; interviews	N. E. Town Meeting:	"Hour of Music"
8:45			"Should the Wagner Act	"Hour of Music"
9:00 "We, the People"	"Mary and Bob"; dra-	Frank Crumit; Julia	Be Changed?"; Sen.	Variety Hour
9:15 "We, the People"	matic program	Sanderson; quiz	Burke, Neb.	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	"Doc Rockwell's Brain	"Fibber McGee and	National New Citizen's	Variety Hour
9:45 Orchestra; guest	Trust"; music	Molly"; comedy	Day: Secy. Perkins;	Variety Hour
10:00 Hal Kemp's Orch.;	"If I Had the Chance"	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Governor Saltonstall:	"Lullaby Trio"
10:15 trio; sketch	network interviews	land; company	Mayor Tobin	"The Argentines"
10:30 "Play Ball"	Hadassah dinner speak-	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Will Osborne's Orchestra	News Service
10:45 "Viewpoints"	ing program	House"; drama; music	Will Osborne's Orchestra	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
11:00 Forecast; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Henry Kalis's Orchestra	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Don Ramon's Orchestra	Don Meredith's Orch.
11:30 O. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Spike Featherstone's Or.
11:45 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Church in Wildwood"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 "Music for Men"	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	News; weather	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Ear Benders"; orch.	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Vocal Vogues"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:30 "Musical Bee"	"Cowboy Caravan"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes"
8:45 Talk; music	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; speakers	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15 "Play Ball"	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	"Singing Strings"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Gospel Singer"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Studio speaker	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 "Kitty Kelly"; sk.	"Home Forum"	"Central City"; sketch	"Buckeye Four"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	Poetry and organ	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Jack Berch, songs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Song Shoppers"	"Woman in White"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Musical program	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Studio interview	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Highlights, Halftones	Concert pianist
11:30 "Big Sister"; sketch	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	"The Woman's Page"	News Service
12:00 Commentator	News; Noonday Review	"The Carters"; sketch	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 'Nancy James'; sk.	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tides
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	John Kiley, baritone
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatization	Farm Radio News	"Don Artiste," pianist	"The Music Box"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"The Music Box"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	"Classical Album"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Talk; drama	"Betty and Bob"	Unusual records	"Classical Album"
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Talk; drama	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport reports	"Classical Album"
2:30 "Your Family"	Paul Lavalle's Orches-	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"Don Artiste," pianist	"Classical Album"
2:45 Bill Elliot, songs	tra; vocalist	Hymns of All Churches	Sport comment	News Service
3:00 News Service	Swingtime Trio	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Bees - Chicago	Sport reports
3:15 U. S. Navy Band	"Off the Sound Track"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Cubs baseball game	Sport reports
3:30 "Swing Serenade"	"Off the Sound Track"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees - Chicago	Sport reports
3:45 Greenfield Choir	Weather; news	"Guiding Light"; sketch	Cubs baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 "The Fact Finder"	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Bees - Chicago	Sport reports
4:15 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Cubs baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Boston Bees - Chicago	Sport reports
4:45 "Brevities"	Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Cubs baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Jewish Book Week; mu-	"Midstream"; sketch	Sports reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 "Play Ball"	sic; speakers	Children's program	Sports reports	"White Brigade"
5:30 Mixed chorus	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Billy and Betty"	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News Service	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Sport comment	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports comment	"Serenaders"; vocal	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Buck Rogers"; sketch	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Richard Himber's Orch.	News commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Question Wheel"	News Service
7:30 "Ask-It-Basket";	"Travelers"; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	"Forest Fire Hazard"	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Studio speaker
8:00 "Gang Busters";	"Midweek Function";	"One Man's Family";	"Stars Over Manhattan"	"Americans at Home"
8:15 dramatic sketch	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	"Roller Derby"	Harper's Varieties
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby"; Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Good Citizenship";	Middlesex County Glee
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Ellman, interviews	vocalists	speaker	Club; speakers
9:00 Theater; Frances	"Horse & Buggy Days";	"Town Hall Tonight,"	Cincinnati College of	Gilbert and Sullivan's
9:15 Langford; Gene	variety	with Fred Allen and	Music Concert	"Pirates of Penzance"
9:30 Autry in sketch;	"Wings for the Martins";	Company; interview;	"Music by Faith"	Gilbert and Sullivan's
9:45 songs; orchestra	dramatization	P. Van Steeden's Orch.	"Music by Faith"	"Pirates of Penzance"
10:00 Raymond Paige, 99	Opening of N. Y. Mu-	Kay Kyser's College of	World Congress of Writ-	Gilbert and Sullivan's
10:15 Men and a Girl	seum of Modern Art;	Musical Knowledge	ers; speakers	"Pirates of Penzance"
10:30 "It Can Be Done"	Pres. Roosevelt; Mayor	Kay Kyser's College of	"Music Counter"	News Service
10:45 President Roosevelt	La Guardia; others	Musical Knowledge	President Roosevelt	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Weather	News Service	"Music Counter"	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Will Osborne's Orchestra	Jerry Brattain's Orch.
11:30 Ozzie Nelson's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Senator Styles Bridges	Rep. Osmers, N. Jersey	Dance Orchestra
11:45 chestra	"The Music You Want"	New Hampshire	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	News Service

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WPA Inquiry: New Deal Cost To Face Check

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Harvard Rumpus Over Tutors From Outside Reaching Peak

The Week at Harvard

Within a short time the leading scholastic rumpus this year at Harvard—the campaign to abolish Harvard Square tutoring bureaus—will be either won or lost. The battle now being conducted by the Crimson and its allied undergraduate publications can receive strong re-enforcement from official University sanction of their actions. But thus far, University Hall spokesmen have remained silent regarding the controversy, although their sympathies are undoubtedly on the side of abolishing the tutoring schools—a task which Harvard has several times considered undertaking itself. It seems likely, however, that the University will make an official pronouncement this week, either lending its support to the Crimson's campaign, or else so discouraging the undergraduate movement as to defeat it for the present.

Approximately 4,000 students in the college this week enter upon their final reading period, which means that final examinations in all courses are only a little over two weeks ahead. This therefore is the time of greatest activity for the tutoring schools, which in recent years have been doing an increasingly large "land-office" business in reviews, reading, and lecture notes in May.

Just how large this business has been is revealed in the results of a tutoring school poll conducted recently by the Crimson. Final computation of returns from the Freshman Class indicate that 66 per cent of the class have already used the tutoring schools at some time during the six months of their scholastic career at Harvard. One third of the freshman tutoring is done in one course—History 1. Government 1, the other large survey course popular with Yardlings, lags behind as the second most-tutored course with 49 per cent of its students tutoring as compared to 65 per cent in History 1.

Also revealed was the fact that over one quarter of the freshmen using the tutoring schools are receiving scholarship aid from the University, and that the average rank of the freshmen who so "supplement" their own studies is only one notch below Dean's List, or "B" ranking. Already the freshmen have spent an average of $17.20 per person on such tutoring, and one admitted to spending $350.

To return to the campaign, for two different reasons two student publications refused to ally themselves with the Crimson, the daily paper which originally precipitated the controversy. The Progressive, organ of the Student Union, claimed that excessive tutoring results from the improper emphasis which University educational requirements place on examinations, and so refused to ban the advertising of the schools. "We cannot agree that a suppression of advertising will help eliminate the evil," the editors of the Progressive said.

The Lampoon, however, refused to fall into line for several other reasons. First, the Lampoon has never considered it proper to agree with what serious-minded Harvard thinks; second, its objective is ever satire and humor, instead of campaigning; and thirdly, the Lampoon is currently issuing a parody number of The New Yorker magazine, prominently featuring school advertisements to show its contempt for Crimson activities.

* * *

New Alumni Magazine

Tentative plans for a new kind of Harvard alumni magazine, much larger than the present Alumni Bulletin and designed to keep graduates informed of contemporary work being done in the University, have been brought forth by Howard C. Reid '12, of New York City, the principal sponsor of the proposed project.

The new magazine, which is still in the preparatory stages, will not be intended to supplant the Bulletin and will operate without University financial backing. It will deal specifically with research projects and with new developments in the arts and sciences.

A three-year period for organization and the raising of an estimated $5,000,000 launching capital are the present plans of the magazine's sponsors.

Lebanese Elect Kurey

MANCHESTER, N. H. (AP)—Thomas J. Kurey of Boston now holds the presidency of the Lebanese American Federation of New England. More than 1,000 persons from all parts of New England attended the convention here Sunday, and heard Attorney Elias F. Shamon of Boston say that the Federation's ideals are "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, privileges guaranteed by the Constitution."

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GREAT WHITE FLEET

Masonic Antique

By a Staff Photographer

18th Century Chair Highly Prized

Occupying a place of honor at the Masonic Temple in the notable collection of historic items related to Masonry, particularly during the early days of the United States, is this rare Masonic chair which was recently acquired by purchase.

The chair is the property of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. It is an 18th century piece unquestionably of Continental European origin.

Legs and arms are decorated in a rich blue design upon a cream ground. The oval back, ringed with the same design, frames an unusual representation in still fresh colors of conventional Masonic emblems. The custodian of the museum, while in England this summer, will make an effort to place the chair by date and point of origin.

Practically the only restoration which was required was to recover the seat and arms in a shade of blue velvet matching the conventional leaf design on the wood.

Bootleggers Get Penitentiary Term

Penitentiary sentences for three men for their connection with a bootleg liquor ring, were given today by Judge Hugh D. McLellan of the Federal District Court. Four others received suspended sentences and two who had also pleaded guilty had their cases continued until next week for disposition.

Two other men had pleaded not guilty to the charges.

Indictments against the 11 men charged them with conducting the business of a distiller unlawfully, operating unregistered stills and making and fermenting mash illegally.

According to Robert W. Meserve, Assistant United States Attorney, the men operated two large stills in Lexington and Haverhill and distributed their products throughout Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Maine.

The seven men sentenced were from Greater Boston.

Legal Committee's Legislative Reports

Bills reported to the Massachusetts Legislature today by the Committee on Legal Affairs included:

Favorable report on a bill to prohibit sale of liquor on Christmas Day; unfavorable report on all bills to extend hours of sale of liquor; unfavorable report on sale of liquor on Sundays; favorable report on bill to have liquor referendums every four years instead of every two years.

The Committee on Constitutional Law reported: Unfavorably on a resolution to memorialize Congress in favor of the anti-lynching bill; unfavorably on a bill relating to the libeling of races; no legislation necessary on a resolution condemning persecution and cruelty inflicted on clergy and laymen of the Roman Catholic Church in Spain; leave to withdraw (unfavorable) on resolution to memorialize Congress in favor of legislation to stabilize the currency.

Governor Vetoes Sunday Art Sales

Legislation permitting the exhibition and sale of works of art on Sundays, throughout Massachusetts, was vetoed today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

The bill would authorize the individual communities to allow such activity on Sundays. The Governor contends that an exception should not be made regarding art objects

Senator Cornelius F. Haley, (R) of Rowley, speaking for the measure in Senate debate, claimed it would benefit North Shore artists' colonies.

Narcotic Vendor Jailed

Wilfred Hamilton of Boston was sentenced to three years in a Federal Penitentiary when he pleaded guilty today to charges of selling narcotic drugs, before Judge Hugh D. McLellan of the Federal District Court. He also received a concurrent sentence for a conspiracy charge.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Steamship	Sailing	Pier	Port	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Pres. Harding	May 10	60, North River	Cobh May 17	May 9 8 pm	May 10 8 am
Queen Mary	May 10	90, North River	Cherbourg May 15	May 9 8 pm	May 10 9 am
†Europa	May 12	86, North River	Cherbourg May 18	May 12 1 pm	May 12 8 pm
Ile de France	May 13	88, North River	Plymouth May 19	May 12 8 pm	May 13 7 am
‡Rex	May 13	92, North River	Gibraltar May 19	May 12 8 pm	May 13 9 am

*Ireland only. †Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. ‡Italy and Mediterranean countries.

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	May 23	May 18 4:00 pm	May 18 8:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	May 25	May 20 4:00 pm	May 20 8:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Asama Maru	San Francisco	May 15	May 10 4:00 pm	May 10 8:30 pm
Empress of Russia	Victoria	May 27	May 22 4:00 pm	May 22 8:30 pm

Passenger Mail—Mail to passengers on outward-bound ships requires name of vessel, pier number, and date of sailing and must be mailed at least 24 hours in advance of closing times given above.

Air-Mail Service—Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean, and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m., "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays). Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays, and the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Unitarian Anniversary Speakers Are Announced

International relations and problems in democracy are listed for group discussion during Unitarian anniversary week, beginning Sunday, May 21, according to plans released by the American Unitarian Association and allied societies.

Speakers listed to lead the discussions include Dr. Sarah Wambaugh of Cambridge, former member of the Saar Plebiscite Commission; the Rev. Randall S. Hilton of Alton, Ill., and Prof. Ralph Beatley of Hartvard University. The annual meeting will take place at Tremont Temple on Thursday of that week.

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Governor to Speak As Eastern Stars Meet in Springfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Informal opening of the sixty-third annual session of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, Order of the Eastern Star, is scheduled for this evening in the Municipal Auditorium, with several hundred delegates in attendance from all sections of the State.

Gov. Levetett Saltonstall is to address the session, while Mayor Roger L. Putnam will extend a civic welcome and Harold D. Leslie, executive secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, offer greetings to the visitors. Miss Marian H. Kennedy, Past Grand Matron, will open the session with a welcoming address.

Mrs. Sue M. Hemenway of Chester, Worthy Grand Matron, and Paul S. Maisack of Springfield, Worthy Grand Patron, will preside at tomorrow and Thursday's sessions, devoted to business, reports, and election of officers.

Candidates for the competitive offices of Associate Grand Patron and Associate Grand Conductress are: Charles E. Mathaurs, Past Patron of Virginia Chapter, No. 196 of Dorchester, for Associate Grand Patron; Mrs. Ella M. Fraser Past Matron of Puritan Chapter, No. 54 of Lowell, Miss Anna M. Doering, Past Matron of Germania Chapter, No. 11 of Roxbury, and Mrs. Pauline P. Curry, Past Matron of Brookline Chapter, No. 112, of Brookline, for Associate Grand Conductress.

Installation ceremonies—one of the most colorful parts of the entire session—are to be held Thursday evening, May 11.

Milk Men Expect Favorable Decision

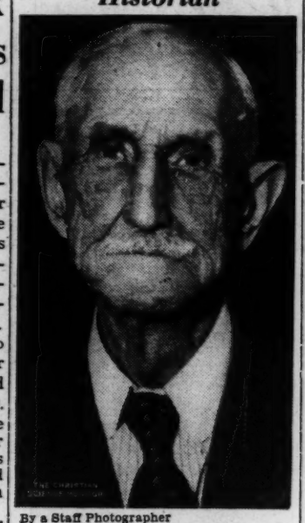
MONTPELIER, Vt. (AP) — While the milk industry stood at attention awaiting the findings of the Supreme Court on the validity of the Boston and the New York Marketing Acts and the AAA, the future of the dairy business rested "in the lap of the gods," declares E. H. Bancroft, President of New England Dairies, Inc.

Addressing the opening session of the organization's annual meeting, Mr. Bancroft shared the optimism of 2500 attending members that the decision would be favorable to the producers. He described the federal milk order as a last resort after "every known panacea for market stability" had been tried without success.

"If the government should lose its case before the supreme court, it would only be a matter of time before the situation in New England would be as serious and hopeless as that of New York dairymen," said he, quoting Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont as having asserted the Government had a good case and should win.

About $3,000,000 now is held in escrow in district court pending a decision which was expected before May 29.

Historian



By a Staff Photographer

John Ramsdell

Quincy man who would memorialize an early Indian's service to settlers

Canadian Shingles Cause a Quandary

What happens to red cedar shingles that are imported at Boston from Canada, after the quota for a given period is filled? This is the subject of wide discussion in lumber and customs circles.

The quota for the first six months of this year was filled on April 14, yet a shipment of 8,000 bundles, or 2,000,000 shingles came in from British Columbia, on the steamer Skeldergate, May 1.

Under the customs ruling, the shingles will be held in storage, "at the risk and expense of the importers," until such time as they may be legally entered. This would be July 1, on the face of the quota that was established for the first six months of this year.

But under the terms of the revised reciprocal trade agreement with Canada, the previous quota arrangement is displaced by a "right" for the United States to impose a duty on imports in excess of a specified quantity.

A customs ruling determines that this clause in the trade agreement does not become effective until the agreement is officially ratified by the Canadian Parliament, but that when it is accepted by Canada, there will be no quota—and no duty until such time as Congress acts.

So the Canadian shingles that are already here may be officially received before July 1, if Canada accepts the agreement—officially—before that time. The duty exemptions provisions of the agreement became effective Jan. 1, 1939.

Reception for Downey

Walter F. Downey, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts and former headmaster of the Boston English High School, will be honored with a reception tomorrow night at the school it was announced today by Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Chairman of the Boston Transit Commission and President of the English High School Alumni Association.

Indian of Early Plymouth Lauded as Settlers' Friend

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There is an oldish man in Quincy whose particular delight is straightening out the tangled threads of history, and weaving from warp and woof an accurate pattern of happenings of old. There are many "forgotten men" in history, and John Ramsdell is their best friend.

He not only rescues them from obscurity, but allots them their proper sphere in the constellation of past events. Now, take Squanto. Everybody knows that when the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth they were met by an Indian who greeted them with the words, "Hello, English."

Only a few know the Indian's name was Squanto. Hardly anybody knows that Squanto actually lived in England, and tended a London garden for a while before he was brought back to America, and became such a convenient friend of the Pilgrims.

Digging up such items has been the hobby of Mr. Ramsdell for more than half a century. He is the official historian of Quincy and that designation carries considerable meaning; for Quincy, of course, has had a full and notable history. Squanto enters into it because one of Quincy's principal residential sections, the peninsula of Squantum, is named after the Indian.

Many years ago, while reading Governor Bradford's account of the Pilgrims, Mr. Ramsdell came across these words about Squanto:

"He was a special instrument sent by God for their good beyond their expectations."

This description inspired Mr. Ramsdell to some painstaking winnowing of fact from fiction and brought to light Squanto's true story. He was a native of Plymouth, and his real name was Tksquantum. When Captain John Smith visited Quincy in 1614, he had a nartner named Captain Hunt, who enslaved about 27 native Indians. Squanto was included in the group; and alone of the group, he was taken to England by Hunt. He became attached to the household of John Slaney, Treasurer of the Newfoundland Company. Mrs. Slaney taught him English and he professed the Christian faith.

In time, he was turned over to Captain Derner of the Plymouth Company; and when that company was deliberating possible sites for their colony in the New World, Squanto and Derner were sent on several trips of exploration, probably landing at Quincy a few times. Squanto also took Derner to the present site of Plymouth, pointing out the springs and 90 acres of land that had been cleared by Indians. Derner wrote Captain Smith recommending the place for a Colony; so when the Pilgrims touched Plymouth, England, in their journey from Holland, they were directed to Plymouth in the New World.

It was Squanto, of course, who arranged the peace talks with Massasoit, who taught the Pilgrims how to fertilize their crops with fish, and who was their interpreter and guide in their venture into the New World.

Mr. Ramsdell has suggested that Squanto's service to the Nation's first permanent Colony in New England should be commemorated with a more imposing monument than the rough stone affair in Squantum Park.

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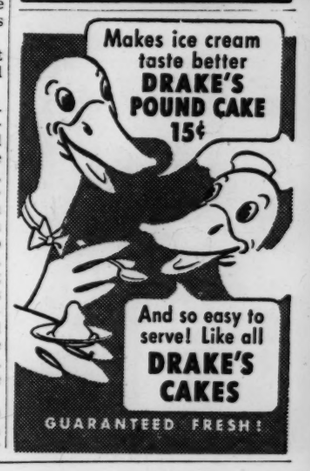
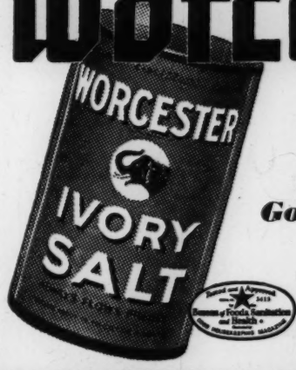


Worcester Salt



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RUMFORD BAKING POWDER 12 oz. tin 19¢
OAKITE SUDSLESS CLEANER 11 oz. pkg. tins 10¢
OLD DUTCH CLEANSER 3 tins 20¢
ARGO CORN OR GLOSS STARCH 1 lb. pkg. 9¢ 2 lb. pkg. 15¢
SUNSWEET PRUNES 44 oz. pkg. 21¢
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WHEATENA pkg. 21¢
WHEATIES 2 pkgs. 21¢
MAYONNAISE FINAST BRAND pint jar 21¢
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QUAKER PUFFED WHEAT 2 pkgs. 15¢
QUAKER PUFFED RICE 2 pkgs. 19¢

ROYAL BAKING POWDER 6 oz. tin 17¢ 12 OZ. TIN 31¢
PRESTO CAKE FLOUR 44 OZ. PKG. 24¢
FRANCO AMERICAN SPAGHETTI Ready to Serve 3 1 LB. TINS 23¢
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KARO RED LABEL 2 TINS 29¢ BLUE LABEL 2 TINS 27¢
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BON AMI POWDER TIN 11¢
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SNOSHEEN CAKE FLOUR 44 OZ. PKG. 23¢
IVORY SOAP Med. Bar 5c 3 LGE. BARS 25¢
DAINTY JELL OR PUDDING Assorted 3 PKGS. 10¢
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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

'The White Steed' Opens at the Wilbur—Cal Tinney of the Radio

Carroll Comedy Is Filled With the Poetry of Ireland

By L. A. Sloper

A comedy at once tender and robustious is Paul Vincent Carroll's "The White Steed," which was presented last night at the Wilbur Theater. Full of Irish wit and humor and volatile temperament, it is full too of the poetry that is in the speech and the hearts of the Irish people.

Brilliant in characterization, frank in exposition of a national problem, couched in earthy Irish talk that sings, it places its author close to Yeats and Synge and O'Casey among the leaders of the Irish National Theater. No wonder the New York Drama Critics' Circle found it the best imported play of the season.

Again, as in "Shadow and Substance," Mr. Carroll has concerned himself with the conflict between an element of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland and the spirit of the Irish people. An author's note in the program explains that the play "is symbolically based on the old tale of Ossian, the son of Finn, who was taken away by the lovely Niam on her white steed to the Land of Youth. Returning 300 years later in search of Finn, Ossian finds all the great heroes dead and the land swarming with little black men. One day he contemptuously leans down from the white steed and hurls into the air a slab of marble that one hundred of the little men are vainly trying to raise, but in doing so he smashes the saddle-girth, and, as his feet touch the earth, he withers miserably away . . ."

* * *

Nora Fintry, in the play, represents Niam. She will not bow to domination by man or priest. The schoolmaster, Denis Dillon, aspires to the role of Ossian, but having little courage except what he can get from whiskey, he remains under the thumb of the parish priest.

This new priest, who is a fanatical reformer, has been put in charge of the parish of the disabled Canon Lavelle, who represents a more tolerant type of Roman Catholic clergyman. The new priest institutes a sort of moral reign of terror, with his own vigilantes and his own private police. At first only Nora has the courage to resist him. Then Inspector Toomey rebels against encroachment on his authority. When a mob gathers and things look bad, Canon Lavelle, restored to health, saves the day, assumes charge, and sends Dillon off to fulfill his role of Ossian with Nora.

Certain resemblances to "Shadow and Substance" will be noted: the unsympathetic priest, the rebellious schoolmaster, the bitterness roused among the people, the mob scene, the symbolical analogy. But the new comedy is better constructed, the symbolism is made more significant, the resolution is more satisfactory and more plausible. The spirit of ancient Ireland here speaks more clearly and more forcibly.

* * *

Mr. Dowling has provided an excellent production, and Hugh Hunt has done a good job of direction, with the co-operation of some accomplished players. Our old friend Barry Fitzgerald, formerly of the Abbey players, finds in the canon a character made for his particular type of comedic genius. Without too much reliance on the tricks of Captain Boyle, he draws in and high lights the part with a thousand subtle touches. His performance leaves you always chuckling and sometimes laughing outright. Another masterpiece to place beside the Paycock and Fluther Good.

Jessica Tandy is a high-spirited Nora, proud and strong and understanding, fearlessly keeping her seat on Niam's white steed. Mr. Cragin makes us feel the struggle in the heart of Dillon, who does feel fear and who yet, at the end and with the example of the canon before him, goes to seek his place behind Nora.

George Coulouris skilfully makes the reforming priest as mistaken and misguided as the author intended. If he fails to give him a compensating touch of sympathy I suspect that the fault is more the author's than the actor's; the role appears to have been written in uncompromisingly black ink. Ralph Cullinan is believable as Nora's father and the other parts are competently taken. Mr. Barratt's settings are well conceived. The first-night audience lingered to recall the company many times.

'The White Steed'

Wilbur Theater—Eddie Dowling presents "The White Steed," a comedy by Paul Vincent Carroll. Staged by Hugh Hunt. Settings by Watson Barratt. Beginning Monday evening, May 8, 1939. The Cast:

Canon Matt Lavelle	Barry Fitzgerald
Rosieanne, his housekeeper	Leslie Bingham
Father Shaughnessy	George Coulouris
Phelim Fintry	Ralph Cullinan
Nora Fintry	Jessica Tandy
Donnacaidh McGoilla Phadraig	Roland Bottemley
Patrick Hearty	Ferrell Pelly
Sarah Heatry, his wife	Grace Mills
Brigid Brodigan	Elizabeth Malone
Denis Dillon	William Cragin
Inspector Toomey	Thomas P. Dillon
Meg Magee	Florence Barrett
Michael Shivers	Patrick Henry

Richard Tucker

Foster Fitz-Simons and Miriam Winslow

Who will dance at the Symphony Hall Pop Concert on Christopher Shop Night, May 25.

Tinney Compared to Rogers But Prefers to Hoe Own Row

Behind the Microphone

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Once a year Cal Tinney is willing to hire out to someone to do five minutes of imitation of Will Rogers for $500. The rest of the year he'd thank you to regard him as Cal Tinney and not as a possible successor to his fellow Oklahoman, Will Rogers. Maybe he does sound like Will on the radio—except that of course he paces his talk a dozen beats faster than Rogers talked; and his laugh, though it is much the same in design, has a different pitch. But there it is. He knew Will Rogers well, and thought that he was one of the grandest men in the world. But you can admire a man and not be particularly eager to make a reputation as his imitator—that is if you have something of your own that you think is just as salable.

He was born in Oklahoma—Oolagh ("sounds like 'mudscow,' don't it?" Tinney says, laughing); is 31, and was born a farm boy. Lots of farm boys, when they turn their backs on the farm, strike right out to be something other than farm boys because they think that the "farm sound" in their speech will prejudice city people who might otherwise hire them. So they say they were born next door to City Hall in Dubuque.

Wanted to See New Faces

Not Cal Tinney. He puts it very straightforwardly. "I ran away from the corn row where I was born—not because I was tired of any of the faces at home, but because I wanted to see some new ones. And when I got through the roaming-around process, I saw that if I didn't keep right on sounding like I grew up in a corn row—which I did—I couldn't make a living. I saw I never could eat, as a city slicker. So I didn't get to be a city slicker. I'm just what I always was, someone who grew up in a corn row."

Ask him the stages by which he arrived . . . (a) at a program over Mutual's network which is called "Topics by Tinney" and (b) a program known as "If I Had the Chance" over the National Broadcasting Company's Blue Network—and he laughs and says, "You'd be surprised." The first step he describes succinctly. "Well, I rode my neck to Chicago," which means that he rode overnight in a day coach," and I got a job working with an oil company. I kept that job eight months." Then he decided there wasn't much for a fellow who had grown up in a corn row, selling oil. So he rode some more. New York didn't seem to want him much, but it grudgingly gave him a place to lay his head, in the form of a job addressing envelopes at $1 a thousand.

Somehow or other—he's never been quite sure how, what with one thing and another—he got together $50 and lit out for Europe. "That," he says, spearing a bit of potato—probably not grown in Oklahoma—"was the beginning of "my potato-eye view of the world." Which, being translated, means that he practically worked his way round the world by peeling potatoes on boats.

Tourist Guide

His potato-peeling activities were interrupted with little tours of duty ashore. In Germany, where he had never been before, he found work as a tourist guide. It increased his knowledge of Germany tremendously, keeping the tourists from finding out how little experience he actually had. He landed in Paris with $3 in his possession. "I spent part of it on an enormous knot of French bread, and I know exactly how Ben Franklin felt, walking the streets of Philadelphia with his loaf of bread, because I walked along the Champs Élysées munching my knot of hard bread, and everybody stared at me, and laughed, and—I remembered Benjamin Franklin and kept right on munching."

He got a job on the Paris edition of the New York Herald "changing over the fancy words in the English newspapers so's American tourists 'd be able to understand them. You know. 'Elevator' for 'lift.' 'Janitor' for 'caretaker.' That sort of thing."

He got on a ship at Bremerhaven for China and, peeling potatoes all the way, spent his time until he arrived in Shanghai learning five words of Chinese from the dishwasher. He learned to count, and to indicate the parts of his face. It took three months to get to China and he learned the five words just in time to use them when he got off. He got a job on a newspaper and spent his spare time arguing up and down Bubbling Well Road with anyone who would listen as to whether Chiang Kai-shek was a Democrat or a Republican and, since his arguments were based on at least combinations of the five words he had learned, he caused great question as to what dialect he was speaking.

All that, and more still, was what has gone into the experience Cal Tinney brings to the radio as a—he will forgive us for applying the phrase—homespun philosopher. He didn't have an easy time getting into radio. He got in by the seemingly irrelevant road of being a yip-ee-ing cowboy in radio horse operas. One thing led to another, and here he is in radio.

© Bachrach

Calvin L. Tinney

Of NBC's "If I Had the Chance" and Mutual's "Topics by Tinney"

Who's Who Among Savoyards

Margery Abbott, born in Nottinghamshire, received her musical education at the Guildhall School of Music, London. In 1935 she became a chorister in the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, and now is one of the principals.

Marjorie Eyre, soubrette, began her musical career as a soprano. She joined the D'Oyly Carte Company in 1924 as a chorister and understudy. The following year she became the principal soprano in Rupert D'Oyly Carte's "New" company. In 1928 she went with the present D'Oyly Carte Opera Company to Canada. In 1929 she was offered the soubrette roles.

Evelyn Gardiner, contralto, born in London, studied in Paris, and joined the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company in 1921 as a chorister and understudy to the late Bertha Lewis for four years. She left in 1925 for further voice study and several films, and returned to the stage in a London repertory theater. Subsequently she went to Australia in heavy contralto parts in Gilbert and Sullivan operas.

Helen Roberts, born of Irish parents, hails from London, where she studied under Spencer Clay. She was associated with the Milan Opera Company on tour. Returning to England, she appeared in "The Tales of Hoffman," and in 1932 won a gold medal for rendition of one of Sullivan's arias.

Darrell Fancourt, bass baritone, studied singing in Germany for eight years under Lilli Lehmann, Alberto Randegger, Armando Leconte, and Dr. Lierhammer. He sang at Symphony concerts in Berlin, Paris, Geneva, and Lausanne. In London he sang regularly at the Promenade Concerts under Sir Henry Wood and at the Chappell Ballad Concerts. In 1919 he had appeared in "Prince Igor" in the Grand Season at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden. He joined the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company in 1920.

Sydney Granville, began his stage career with the Moody-Manners Grand Opera Company. In 1907 he joined the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company as a chorister and understudy and in six weeks played the part of the Earl of Mountararat in "Iolanthe." In 18 months he became a principal baritone. He has played more than 30 roles, beginning with such parts as "Giuseppe," "Strephon" and "Grosvenor," and later, the heavier parts of "Pooh-Bah," "The Don" and "Wilfred Shadbolt." For a time he was in Australia with the J. C. Williamson Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company, and upon his return to England joined "The Beggars' Opera" company.

Viola Wilson, received her musical education in Glasgow, where for four years she studied and sang at the Scottish National Academy of Music: then became a soloist of the Scottish National Bach Society. Following this, she joined the Carl Rosa Opera Company. In 1936 she became a member of the D'Oyly Carte Company.

John Dean, tenor, joined the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company in 1926 as chorister and understudy. He studied at the Royal College of Music and was a soloist for the Royal Choral Society, the Bach Choir, and the Winchester Glastonbury, Malvern, Bournemouth and Bristol Music Festivals.

John Dudley, an Australian, formerly sang the leading role in "Du Barry", and afterwards in "Music in the Air." He sang tenor parts for three seasons at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. In 1937, he was engaged by the D'Oyly Carte Company.

Martyn Green was taught to sing by his father, William Green, a tenor. Later he studied at the Royal College of Music in London. He toured with Jose Collins, and played in "Hansel and Gretel." He joined the D'Oyly Carte Company in 1922, as a chorister and understudy. For some years he played small parts and understudied the comedian roles, which he played during the 1934 season.

Leslie Rands, baritone, was a boy singer at Chichester Cathedral, from 1913 to 1915. Later he trained under F. J. W. Crowe and Dr. Arnold Smith of the Royal College of Music. In 1920 he went to Rhodesia, and while there played in Gilbert and Sullivan operas. He joined the D'Oyly Carte Company in 1925, as chorister and understudy, and the following year began to play all the light opera leads.

Isidore Godfrey, musical director of the company, is a Londoner, who received his training at the Guildhall School of Music, London, under the late Sir Landon Ronald. He holds the diploma of Associateship, with gold medal, for the highest marks of his year. He joined the D'Oyly Carte Company in 1925, and has toured with them all over England, Scotland and Ireland.

American Dances Are Featured On Winslow Program

The program for the first Boston appearance of Miriam Winslow and Foster Fitz-Simons as partners, at the Pop Concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra on May 25, will include at least four of the dances and dance-cycles which in the course of their recent tour one mid-Western critic called "as American as pumpkin pie."

They are "Chromo," a tintype satire, to music by the cowboy composer, Guion; "City Faun" (Gould), a modern jazz satire; "Frail Woman" (Tansman), Miss Winslow's humorous characterization of the stronger sex, and "Little Women" (Tchaikovsky), from the Alcott classic, which calls for the support of an ensemble of four young women.

In addition to the American pieces, the program will include the West Indian suite, "Caribbée" (Milhaud); Mr. Fitz-Simons' solo, "Archangel" (Satie), and the "Polonaise Militaire" of Chopin, which also uses the supporting group.

Shortly after the Boston engagement, Miss Winslow and Mr. Fitz-Simons will appear with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, starting another Western tour which will extend their season through July.

North Shore Players Season at Marblehead

The North Shore Players, a new group under the direction of Jock Munro, will present an eight weeks' season of plays at Marblehead, Mass., opening Monday, July 3. Performances will be given from Monday through Saturday evening, and with matinees Wednesdays.

Philip Merivale and Gladys Cooper are among the stars engaged to appear with the players. They will be seen for the week of July 10 in "Spring Meeting," which has not yet been given in Boston.

The theater is in a new wing of the Marblehead High School. It is air conditioned, has regulation theater seats, and the auditorium floor slopes sharply enough to give everyone in the audience an unobstructed view of the stage.

To Give 'La Vie Parisienne'

"La Vie Parisienne," by A. P. Herbert and A. Davies-Adams, will be presented by the Erskine School drama department in John Hancock Hall, Boston, Wednesday evening, May 24, and repeated the next evening, Harvard students will play the men's roles. Phyllis Stohl, head of the drama department; Otto Ashermann, head of the dance department, and Lyle Ruland Ring, head of the music department, are the directors.

Sparkling with Offenbach music, this modern comic opera in three acts is described in an authors' note as "not a translation, or even strictly an 'adaptation.' It is . . . a new entertainment, based upon the music of Offenbach and the spirit of his time. We have borrowed from Mm. Heilhac and Halévy the title of their libretto, but very little else. Indeed (under instruction) we have never read it."

To Film 'Copperhead'

Warner's will film "The Copperhead," Civil War story, as part of their series of events in American history. The picture will be made in two reels in Technicolor, with Ted Osborne playing the leading role.

Opening Tonight

Lucy Stone—At the Copley Chronicle play by Maud Wood Park, staged by Eliot Duvey in a Federal Theater production. Settings and costumes designed by Paul Cadorette; supervisor of music, Charles Frank. The cast includes Lillian Merchal, Bertram Parry, Elsa Tashko, Harry E. Lowell, Ann Baker, Jack Granfield, Edward Dillon, Charles McFarland, Muriel Woodward, Anita Webb, Cordelia MacDonald, Burt Kelsey, William Warren, Roger MacDonald, Winifred Douglas, John Lyons, Basil Burwell, Glenn Wilson, Harry Lowell, Fern Foster, Fritz Eisenmann, Elizabeth Gerrish, Florence Walsh. Curtain at 8:30.

At Grace Horne Galleries

By Dorothy Adlow

There are three solo exhibitors showing their works currently at the Grace Horne Galleries; Russell Cheney is exhibiting oils, Aliça Atkinson, oils, and Dorothy Morse Howe, water colors.

As Russell Cheney displays his pictures from season to season, we like more and more the manner in which he depicts the environment with which he is most familiar, to wit, Kittery, Me.; and an environment with which he is becoming more familiar, Boston. Mr. Cheney is happily free of mannerisms and affectations. If he has drawn sustenance from any modern master, he has done it with conviction and understanding. He has cultivated such traits of style as are peculiarly suited to his temperament, outlook, and thematic material. There is a freshness and freedom and honesty in his painting that prove very exhilarating. At the end of a season of continuous gallery trotting, we can look at the pictures of Mr. Cheney and feel restored, as though the artist had brought something into an art gallery which it needed to mitigate the artificiality and exoticism and tension imparted by the earnest and determined efforts of preceding exhibitors.

* * *

Mr. Cheney is an artist who lacks sensational and provocative and mystifying traits. The perplexed spectator will feel his furrowed brow smooth out, and he will unconsciously sigh for relief before the canvases. They are not headline material, but we feel somehow that if most painters worked in the spirit of Mr. Cheney it would be an indication of happier times. For art is after all either a reflection, or a reverberation, or an antidote to the world in which the artist lives. Pictures have a barometric character, recording with fine discrimination social currents as well as individual propensities.

The pictures are divided between scenes of Kittery and Boston. Mr. Cheney responds invariably to a view which encompasses details such as houses, trees, boat landings, boats, church spires, smoke stacks. The material is treated in a cohesive manner. There is a good solid sense of organization, of things belonging in a well-conceived pattern. Speaking of pattern, we find Mr. Cheney always aware of certain dominating lines of direction and form. The color is not bright, but clear and fresh and assertive. The illumination is never sharp or obvious, but subtle and changing, as if the light were being constantly modified and qualified.

* * *

Outstanding subject on view at the Grace Horne Galleries is a view entitled "Indian Summer" on the Piscataqua River. Mr. Cheney imparts a nostalgic longing in the spectator for this idyllic spot. There are other views such as a simplified portrayal of "The Nubble Light" at York and "Pepperell's Cove," and "Point O' Graves." The Boston scenes are also painted with crispness and flavor. There are views of the city, of the water front, of Old North Church, and Charles Street.

Aliça Atkinson has already shown her pictures in Boston. This latest group represents some painting done recently in Paris. While the pictures are uneven, they all show an earnestness of approach and a will to express something deeply felt. Sometimes Miss Atkinson succeeds, or comes close to succeeding. At other times she seems to be lost somewhat in the intricacies of performance. Some of her subjects have a pleasing sentiment, a feeling for atmosphere authentically communicated. We refer especially to some outdoor scenes in Paris and one or two interiors.

Miss Atkinson has not only been enthralled by the French scene, she has come to perceive it in the terms and accents of modern Frenchmen. And so we observe in her pictures traces of Matisse and Utrillo, and some leaning towards the primitive-provincial viewpoint. It is pleasant and engaging. Whether it will be sustaining as the artist continues to live away (we are assuming that she does) from France is a question. It is always a challenge to a gifted young painter, whether he is capable of carrying on beyond the boundaries of Paris, once having enjoyed the experience of being encompassed by them.

* * *

The third exhibitor, Dorothy Morse Howe, provides a delightful repertory of water colors in which she portrays fowl and animals with which she is familiar from daily life on a farm in Vermont. Oddly enough her subjects of chickens and rabbits and sheep and lambs and foxes seem stereotyped, but she is unusual in going directly and almost naïvely to bird and animal life on the farm. Most painters we know, and there are so many who depict the countryside, seek expansive subjects, the rolling hills, the pastures and meadows, the farmhouses and silos. Few if any have thought of scaling down to this special subject which Mrs. Howe has treated so lovingly.

We hope she will go on, for she works with obvious delight in painting, a delight which she conveys graphically in the beautiful forms and fascinating attitudes of her models. She seems to be gaining technical proficiency towards this end, and time and experience will, no doubt, guide her to more succinct statement still. She would probably benefit by looking into the workmanship of animal painters of the past, the Japanese and Chinese, for example, the ancient cave painters. The best of them have proved that the spare brush is the most effective.

At Pops Tonight

Marche Militaire	Schubert
Overture to "Mignon"	Thomas
Entrance of the Little Fauns	Pierné
Ballet Music, "Faust"	Gounod
Dances of Galanta	Kodaly
Meditation from "Thais"	Massenet
"Finlandia"	Sibelius
"Estudiantina," Waltzes	Waldteufel
Turkey in the Straw	Guion
Torch Dance from "Henry VIII"	German

'The Lost Colony' for Third Season

MANTEO, N. C.—The third summer season of Paul Green's "The Lost Colony" will begin a 12-weeks season at the Waterside Theater here on July 1, according to an announcement by D. Bradford Fearing, President of the Roanoke Island Historical Association, which sponsors the historical drama.

"The Lost Colony" was produced originally as part of the 350th anniversary celebration of the Roanoke colony and the birth of Virginia Dare—the first English child born on American soil. More than 175,000 persons saw it during the past two seasons.

The cast of 150 performers will include most of the original players, the majority of whom are native islanders and fishermen.

The production is a non-profit venture sponsored by various State historical societies and groups devoted to popularizing the history and lore of North Carolina. Paul Green wrote the play specifically for Roanoke Island and production elsewhere is forbidden.

Music will again be supplied by a full chorus from the Westminster Choir School, of Princeton, N. J., under Theos Cronk. Based on sixteenth century English ballads, carols, and songs collected by Mr. Green, the score was arranged by Lamar Stringfield.

In "The Lost Colony" Mr. Green tells the story of 121 men, women, and children sent in 1857 by Sir Walter Raleigh to colonize the American wilderness. Following the birth of Virginia Dare, the colony disappeared from the Carolina coast and left only a single trace of its existence—the word "Croatoan" carved on a tree.

Art Acquisitions At Modern Museum

The Museum of Modern Art, New York, announces the acquisition of the following works by American artists: John Kane, "Self Portrait," 1929. Purchase Fund; Fletcher Martin, "Trouble in Frisco," 1938, Purchase Fund; Franklin C. Watkins, "Boris Blai," 1938, gift of A. Conger Goodyear; Gaston Lachaise, "Floating Figure," 1927, given anonymously.

These four new acquisitions will be shown in the Museum's tenth anniversary exhibition, "Art in Our Time," which opens to the public Thursday. The exhibition, including both American and foreign works, will illustrate the Museum's interests in painting, sculpture, graphic arts, architecture and town planning, commercial art, industrial art, photography, and moving pictures.

Approximately 240 oils and watercolors and 20 prints will be shown, and between 60 and 70 pieces of sculpture.

In addition to the permanent collection the exhibition will include works by Renoir, van Gogh, Gauguin, Seurat, Toulouse-Lautrec, Winslow Homer, and Whistler. Among the contemporary artists represented will be Max Beckmann, Thomas Benton, Peter Blume, Bonnard, Braque, de Chirico, Demuth, Duchamp-Villon, John B. Flannagan, Gris, Gropper, Kandinsky, Kuniyoshi, Léger, Jacques Lipchitz, Marin, Miro, Mondrian, Nakian, Georgia O'Keefe, Orozco, Maurice Prendergast, Redon, Rouault, Rousseau, Pierre Roy, Siqueiros, Sheeler, Niles Spencer, Maurice Sterne, Max Weber, and William Zorach.

'New World and Old'

Medal Designed by Edward McCartan

Nineteenth issue sent to the membership of the Society of Medalists. The medals were executed by the Medallic Art Company.

New Films Wednesday

One change in the line-up of first-run movies is promised for Wednesday. It comes at the State and Orpheum, where "Let Freedom Ring" with Nelson Eddy and "Broadway Serenade" with Jeanette MacDonald are to replace "Ice Follies for 1939" and "Sergeant Madden."

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

"Powerful in its implications . . . absorbing as drama."—E. C. Sherburne, Christian Science Monitor
JUDITH ANDERSON in FAMILY PORTRAIT
MOROSCO The., W. 45th St. Clr. 6-6230. Evs. 8:40 MATS. WED. AND SAT., 2:40

Only ★★★½★ Musical in 3 Seasons
BILL ROBINSON in Michael Todd's HOT MIKADO "Absolutely unrivaled."—News
Staged by HASSARD SHORT
BROADHURST W. 44 St. Evgs. 8:40—55c to $2.30 Mats. Wed. 55c to $2.20, and Sat., 55c to $2.75 Circle 6-6699. Seats 8 weeks in advance.

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE in VINTON FREEDLEY'S musical hit LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHIE TUCKER, TAMARA, MARY MARTIN, BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
By Cole Porter
IMPERIAL, W. 45 St. Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat.

"Ethel Waters magnificent."—Herald Tribune. GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evs. 8:40 MATS. WED. AND SAT. 2:40

"It is all magnificent."—Whipple, W. Tel.
ONE FOR THE MONEY
Smart Musical Revue
BOOTH THEA., W. 45th St. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:40

TYRONE POWER ALICE FAYE AL JOLSON 'ROSE of WASHINGTON SQUARE'
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c 1 to 1 p.m. ROXY 7th Av. 50th St.

Ethel MERMAN Jimmy DURANTE
In New York's No. 1 Musical Hit by McEVOY—FIELDS—SCHWARTZ
STARS IN YOUR EYES
with Tamara TOUMANOVA
MAJESTIC Thea., 245 W. 44 Street. CI. 6-0730 Evgs. 8:30—Orch. $3.30; Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

44th St. West of B'way Tel. La. 4-4337
THE ORIGINAL SWING MIKADO
—Original Company Intact—
Prices Nights 50c to $2.00 Matts. Wed. & Sat 50c-$1.50 Plus Tax
Always 500 Good Seats at $1.00

THE BIGGEST SHOW IN TOWN
250 IN CAST
THE AMERICAN WAY
with FREDRIC MARCH (in Person)
CENTER THEATRE—Rockefeller Center 49th Street and 6th Avenue—COlumbus 5-5474
Evgs. 8:40—55c $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Mats. Wed. Sat. 2:40—55c $1.10 $1.65 $2.20

Watch this group of advertisements from day to day for new plays and motion pictures.

BOSTON

COLONIAL LAST 7 TIMES Evs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15
D'OYLY CARTE OPERA COMPANY
GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
TONIGHT: "THE MIKADO"
Wed. Mat. and Eve. "Cox and Box" and "H. M. S. Pinafore"
Thursday Evening "Patience"
Friday Evening "The Gondoliers"
Sat. Mat. and Eve. "The Yeomen of the Guard"

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets at all prices 2 Weeks in Advance .25, .50, .75, $1.

WILBUR EVES. at 8:30 • Now • MATS. Wed., Sat.
EDDIE DOWLING presents Critics' Award Play Comedy by P. V. CARROLL
"THE WHITE STEED"
Barry Fitzgerald, Jessica Tandy, George Coulouris
Eve. 55c to $2.20 Mats. Wed., Sat., 55c to $1.65.

COPLEY THEATRE TONIGHT
LUCY STONE
DRAMA OF WOMAN'S RIGHTS
W.P.A. FEDERAL THEATRE

TRANS-LUX
SPY OF NAPOLEON
WITH RICHARD BARTHELMESS AND DOLLY HAAS
Also News Reels and Short Subjects

BROOKLINE, MASS.

CONT. 2 TO 11 COOLIDGE CORNER BEA 2600
STAGECOACH
CLAIRE TREVOR—JOHN WAYNE
ALSO "STRANGE FACES" DOROTHEA KENT

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Leslie Howard — Wendy Hiller
"PYGMALION"
Priscilla Lane — Jeffrey Lynn
"YES, MY DARLING DAUGHTER"
Thurs.: "Wife, Husband and Friend" "Crowded Hours"

Schools—Colleges
Home Study

The 'Night Shift' Moves Into the Schoolhouse

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Study Groups Take Up Almost Any Recreational Interest

As the Bank Clerk, Milk Man, Typist, Professor's Wife, All Seek to Enrich Their Daily Life

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

By Margaret Root Zahler

Milwaukee, Wis.

The "night shift" crowds into the schoolhouse. The bank clerk and the milkman, the college president's wife and the stenographer, the tailor and business executive, all come "en masse" to the school building in the evening like bees to a hive on a working day. They register not to study much from books, but to cook and knit, hammer and paint, sew and weave, hover over chess games, blow their trombones or flutes, play ball, build boats—all for the enrichment of living.

It is Milwaukee's method of scheduling the increasing leisure hours of her population. In fact, this Wisconsin city on the west shore of Lake Michigan has pioneered so well in her city-wide evening recreation program that she has earned for herself the title —"the city of the lighted schoolhouses."

Moreover, benefits of the lighted schoolhouse are felt out in the city's streets, in the courts, and in the slackening of crime. Recognized as a remarkable crime-free city, Milwaukee attributes much of its success to this city-wide recreation program where people frequent the old school building to learn how to do something constructive and interesting. These social centers offer them a chance for life enrichment, games and sports, music and art, literature and song —something to give a zest to living, put an extra spring in the walk, and an added gleam in the eye.

A Tour Of Discovery

But the story of how Milwaukee has aroused her people to invest their time in recreation for richer living seldom consumes any printer's ink. Few reports are available for the general public. Only a visit to the city and a tour through schoolhouses at night can tell the story.

The lighted schoolhouse has become the meeting place for hundreds of young folks, who claim they have a "wonderful" time there under friendly supervision. To them it's more fun to go to these social centers in the evening where they find their friends than to get into mischief around the corner.

It would give any policeman or juvenile court officer a thrill to see the earnestness on the faces of these young folks as they build their boats, tinker with radios, plant seeds, or construct original games. Young men, who are awkward and shy and left on the outer fringe of a social evening because they cannot dance, petition for lessons.

With unusual eagerness the boys line up on the schoolroom floor for the instruction. They shuffle three steps forward, three to the side, as the dancing teacher in front counts "one, two, three." Altogether, 241 of these teen-age boys got their start in social dancing last year. Any one of them will tell you that it was worth the struggle, for now they are transformed from wallflowers to active participants in the parties.

Evenings the newsboys have their headquarters at school. They call themselves the "Newsboys' Republic," and have their own by-laws governing the hours when they can sell papers. They establish other newsboys' codes. Some 50 of the city's mail carriers lug their cornets and horns to one of these social centers every week to receive expert instruction and to do a creditable job at improving their mailmen's band.

Weaving has become a very unique and specialized home craft for leisure hours. Many women have learned the weaving technique of several foreign countries, how to set up their own looms, draft patterns, and make fabrics for their own homes. More than 25 families now have looms set up at home as the result of the school classes.

Hidden Talent Comes to Light

Art classes are in session not to develop portrait painters or professionals, but just to give stenographers, housewives, and others a chance to express themselves in oil and water color. Hidden talent has been revealed. Often a painting, done in the schoolhouse at night has become the focal point of a decorative scheme in the family living room.

Fond fathers taking pride in home furnishings come early and work late to construct bookshelves, benches, and chairs for their children. One man, while putting the finishing touches on a little yellow chair which he had built in the shape of a duck for his year-old daughter was asked to count up the cost.

"Oh, of course, I could get one for less money in the store," he confessed, "but it's just the idea of making it for the kiddy yourself, you know."

Patchwork quilts have become very popular, too. And there seems no end to the practical training some of the grown pupils seek in sewing. They are learning from a tailor how to cut over an old coat and make a first-rate garment for one of the children. Women cut out house dresses, sew them on the machine, and have the advantage of an instructor, who can fit them.

A group of college women is developing a new kind of choral reading of Shakespeare. They are not interested in studying the dramatist's works from the standpoint of analyzing the plays and being able to pass examinations. They did that in the university. Now they want to read the lines orally, just for the sake of appreciating the rhythm.

Investing Their Leisure

"Our people have been educated to the thought that leisure time is something to be invested, and that recreation is a means of self-enrichment," said Miss Dorothy C. Enderis, head of the municipal recreation and adult education work, in an interview. "We believe that recreation is education, and should have the highest quality of thought and guidance.

"Recreation is just as vital as academic training. Milwaukee has pioneered in the theory that recreation is more than athletics and sports. It is anything you do for the love of doing it. Therefore, our program offers not only games, athletics, and gymnastics, but crafts, art, music, drama, table games, and whatever is considered vital for the enrichment of living."

Ever since Milwaukee discovered back in 1912 that it was realizing too small a return on its huge school investment inasmuch as the buildings were used only by children and then only for six or eight hours a day, the city has been working on this project of life enrichment for the entire population.

"Why can't these idle buildings be open in the evenings?" the people asked. It was a fair question. Since then the city's recreation leaders have been busy remodeling old-fashioned schoolrooms to meet the needs of its in-coming shift of grown-ups as well as the day shift of children. Starting with four schoolhouses in 1912, the city now has 20 opened in the evening in addition to four social centers employing a total of some 800 teachers and instructors.

Quick Scene-Shifters

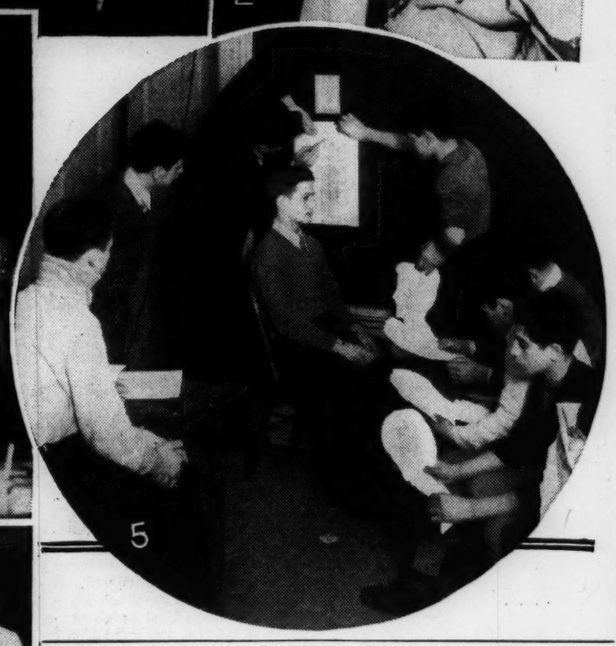
Later afternoons now find janitors rushing into schoolrooms as soon as the youngsters are gone for the day, to turn the former arithmetic and geography haunts into recreation rooms for mothers and dads. The janitors work with the precision of circus hands. They scuttle the cage of white bunnies in the kindergarten over into one corner to make room for a table of newspapers and magazines where men, weary from physical toil, sit in the evening to browse through the current news.

They haul sewing machines for mothers into the fifth grade room, for instance, and pull out tables for the cutting and basting. School seats on rollers are wheeled to the sidelines to make way for gymnasium equipment for businessmen looking forward to a good "work-out." In some of these buildings wide halls of the old-fashioned type have been narrowed by constructing storage spaces at one side for the safe keeping during the day of the equipment used in the evening.

Milwaukee now has a law which provides that whenever as many as 18 people petition the recreation department for instruction or supervision in drama, orchestra, band, games, handcraft, or anything else which is at all possible to teach, the request shall be granted, a teacher supplied, and a schoolroom for a meeting place assigned.

This accounts for the chess games played night after night by groups of lawyers and other professional men in a fourth grade schoolroom. This accounts also for mixed choruses and drama classes attracting many a man and woman long out of college but hankering to revive the old-time interest. Whole rooms are turned into table games, basketball matches, indoor baseball, which culminates in regularly scheduled league games to which the rest of the population turns out as spectators.

Indeed, the recreation program has its effect and is felt throughout the city. It is reflected in the automobile theft insurance rates which are the lowest of any city of Milwaukee's size, according to the Mayor, Daniel W. Hoan. Moreover, in many cities a person pays $45 a year for $1,000 worth of burglary insurance, while in Milwaukee he can get the same amount for $15. The crime-free status of the city is attributed in large measure to the city-wide recreation system, which absorbs so many leisure hours of most of the population.



Courtesy Milwaukee Public Schools

In Milwaukee, "The City of the Lighted Schoolhouses," a Richer Use of Leisure Is Being Taught and Encouraged Through an Interesting Recreational Program Sponsored by the City's Department of Recreation and Adult Education. As a Result, Milwaukee Is Full of People, Old and Young, Who Are Busy Having Good Times in Wholesome Ways, and Crime Is Way Down. (1) The Novelty Orchestra (Homemade Instruments) Which Meets in the Wisconsin Avenue Social Center. (2) Member of Young People's Greek Folk Dance and Folk Song Club. (3) Speech! Speech! At the Banquet of the Newsboys' Republic. (4) Airplane Club at the Dover Street Social Center. (5) Members of One of the Boys Clubs Drawing Their Own Profiles From Shadows on the Wall.

Chemistry From the Consumer Viewpoint

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Baltimore, Md.

That less attention should be paid in elementary courses to the strictly academic side of chemistry and more to the training of students to become intelligent consumers, was the conclusion brought out by both teachers and students at a recent assembly of chemistry teachers held in connection with the American Chemical Society's 97th meeting.

In Terms Laymen Can Understand

One brash chemist of 17 summers thought the newspapers did a "pretty fair" job of relating symbols and measures to everyday things with which the common man comes in contact. And he berated the professional chemists unmercifully, asserting that far too many scientists are ridiculous because they write long-winded articles about their researches and fail to put them into proper literary style. "My quarrel," he said, "is that most researchers begin an article at any point that suits their fancy with no regard for those who are not as specialized as they are. They write with no literary style and finish only when they get tired.

"By making available to the layman in amusing and understandable form the principal contemporary developments, the popular author contributes to the erudition of the world and at the same time increases the value of his researches and creates a demand for their results."

Perhaps this was carrying the argument a bit far, but it was again stated with more finesse by Elbert C. Weaver of the Bulkeley High School, Hartford, Connecticut. "Modern high-school chemistry teachers realize now," he said, "that very few of their pupils will ever become chemists. All, however, are, and will continue to be, consumers of goods manufactured by chemical means.

"By emphasizing the consumer aspect, elementary chemical education becomes truly functional in the lives of the pupils. Certainly this was the original approach to the subject. More than 100 years ago, chemistry was taught in relationship to the home. Making soap, vinegar, and gunpowder, dyeing cloth, making insecticides, curing meat, making candles, cheese, molasses, and salt were all done at home and studied at school. Later the trend changed. Now we witness a return to the original viewpoint; but meanwhile the home has changed."

Industry Needs Intelligent Consumers

By that he meant that today's baking powder, paints, rayon, plastics, cosmetics, cement, soap, water softeners, glass, paper, alloys, gasoline, and other products require an intelligent consuming public both to establish a demand and to understand their use. Industries are co-operating with educational institutions to a large extent, but they rely on advertising to establish a demand, and advertising agencies, unfortunately, are lagging in accurate representation of goods.

Professor R. D. Billinger of Lehigh University contributed further details on the student's view, the result of his questioning 200 college freshmen on the relative merits of class recitations, lectures, lecture demonstrations, laboratory exercises, and museum displays.

"From the data obtained," he said, "it was found that class recitation was considered of the greatest value while museum displays were thought least helpful. Lectures stood high and lecture demonstrations. Laboratory exercises were held of intermediate importance.

To determine whether student opinion changes much in three years a similar poll was taken on a group of sixty seniors. The results of the two groups proved approximately the same, except that laboratory work was somewhat more highly appreciated by seniors in favor of recitations. In general, upper classmen are interested in advanced laboratory work and semi-research, more than could be expected from freshmen.

A. Y. H. Training Course

A twelve months' Training Course for those who wish to become members of the AYH National Staff was announced by the American Youth Hostels, Inc., of Northfield, Massachusetts, in the spring issue of the AYH Knapsack.

Qualifications for taking the Training Course are: ability to speak well publicly, love of the outdoors, co-operative spirit, enjoyment of work, and an earnest desire to be of service. One should also have a college degree and hosteling experience.

The Training Course begins with an experimental period of two months which costs $75, and is followed by six months apprenticeship for which the AYH pays room and board. For the last four months of his year the applicant receives room and board plus $15 a month. The presentation of an acceptable thesis and the satisfactory completion of his apprenticeship make the applicant eligible for professional work under the AYH.

Friends and Nations

The Youth Round Table

Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This seems an open season for vacation experiences. What do you recommend to one another in the line of a holiday that is more lasting and worth while than just a "vacation." By the way, have you ever thought of the different root meanings of those two words, "vacation" and "holiday"?—Chairman.

Tennessee

Dear Chairman:

On seeing that the supply of letters is becoming low, I decided to write. I have long been a silent member of the Round Table and now I would like to express my gratitude for it.

I have acquired many dear friends through the medium of the Round Table, and before its existence through the Mail Bag. These pen friends have helped to meet my need of companionship as there are but very few young people my age in this community.

I think the Round Table is doing much to bring about a peaceful relationship between nations. A nation is only a large group of people, having a common language and customs, etc. united under the same government. And we must become acquainted with the people of a nation to really know and understand it. This is what the Round Table is doing. When the youth of today in the different nations correspond and become acquainted they soon begin to understand and love each other, and through them we learn to love their country. Where there is love and understanding there can be no fear, hatred, selfishness, and misunderstanding. Therefore no cause for war.

My hobbies are reading, tinting pictures, and writing to my pen friends. I have a special album for the snapshots of my penfriends. I find this very interesting even though at the present I don't have many pages filled.

I wonder how many other silent Round Table members we have in Tennessee? I can't remember seeing any letters from Tennessee to the Round Table. So I'm going to be watching for your letters, Tennessee. (Miss) E. S.

* * *

Paging Round Tablers of Norway

Illinois

Dear Chairman:

How very interesting the Round Table is! It is fine to read the letters of all the young people who so willingly share ideas and feelings about things.

Letter writing between people of both one's own or a foreign country is next best to traveling. So much misunderstanding and hatred is awakening among peoples of different lands—that I feel a column of this sort is invaluable for a deeper understanding of our fellow men. The people of any land are its backbone—and they are fine and good and hard working.

I traveled extensively last summer, in Germany, Czecho-Slovakia and the Scandinavian countries and found the people kind everywhere. What false conceptions one gains of different things, due to the reading of wrong viewpoints in our daily newspapers, was proven to me last summer. And, I here, wish to state, that of all newspapers, I feel The Christian Science Monitor is the "fairest and squarest."

There were so many thrilling things experienced on my travels last summer. I might here mention one of them.

Norway is a land filled with moods, and here, as in no other country, have I felt the close relationship of Grieg's music to his land. Norway is lovely even in rainy weather — the atmospheric changes which occur in the mountains, fjords, and lakes are beautiful to behold.

Then there are the outdoor museums, which are found in all the Scandinavian lands. These are so quaint—so interesting for the admirer of homecrafts and rustic things. In many of the cottages, so often one feels the spirit of the folk who lived in them ages ago. It almost feels as though these folks have just gone out for a visit and might come back just any day.

I would enjoy immensely to gain "pen pals" from any of the countries I've mentioned, including U. S. A. for the exchange of ideas and news and perhaps visits.

Thanking you for this most enjoyable column. (Miss) K. M.

* * *

As we draw near June and summer (even though New England weather seems to think it is still anything but—), some of you may be coming to Boston. If you do, remember to include a minute for a cheerio to your Chairman, who wishes to see every one of you Round Tablers in person whenever you are here. You will want to sign in the Cheerio Guest Book up in our office, too. At all times the latchstring is out to you.

Cheerio. . .

Chairman

When You Write to Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in *pencil*, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

Fairbridge Farm School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Perth, W. Aust.

The Kingsley Fairbridge Farm School at Pinjarra in the agricultural region of southwestern Australia, has a curiously moving effect upon the visitor. One goes to this child migration settlement, the first of several now being administered by Fairbridge Farm Schools Incorporated, London, expecting to find children playing rather than working, and learning rather than doing. One arrives to find that though they play in twos and threes about the settlement and in teams on fields that would grace a university, they do all that they learn; and that as a result of their working and management of a farm and pastoral property of more than three thousand acres, on which a miniature township is centered, the Farm School is almost entirely self-supporting.

Children of from six to twelve years are brought from Britain, chiefly from the poorer crowded city areas, to Fairbridge. Until they reach school-leaving age they are given the same education as children in primary schools throughout the State, by teachers of the Western Australian Education Department. After that they receive farm or domestic training for three years and are then available for employment. More than seven hundred youths have now passed through the Farm School and may be encountered working on properties in every part of the State. A few have gone over the border to the eastern states. One was admitted a lay reader of the Church of England in Victoria a year or two ago. Several have married, and several brides who were married in the Fairbridge church have brought their children to be christened in the same church.

All of the trained youths have served so well in the country that today the Farm School receives many more applications than it can supply. The children are given a modest outlook and directed to rural rather than town life, the boys to farming, the girls to domestic work in county homes. Less than 100 youths are ready to leave the school each year, yet in one year the Farm School received eighteen hundred applications for their services.

The Fairbridge youth remains a Fairbridgian, though he go to the remotest parts of the hinterland. There is an Old Fairbridgians' Association having a residential clubhouse at the Farm School; and an after-care organization is an important unit of the general scheme, keeping in touch with the young people wherever they may be.

The Kingsley Fairbridge Farm School (taking its name from its founder, the Rhodes scholar who pioneered this child rescue and migration scheme) is financed by government and private subscription. The Australian Commonwealth Government, the Western Australian Government, and Britain's Oversea Settlement Committee contribute on a basis of a few shillings per head per week, and Fairbridge Farm Schools (Inc.) makes grants from its contributed funds.

The earlier years of this Farm School were marked by difficulties and sometimes by mistakes, but never by falterings. As a successful migration scheme Fairbridge may well serve as an inspiration to any country having cities from which children should be rescued that they might develop health, character, and ability.

Correction

The quotation from Charles Dickens, which was credited to "Dombey and Son" in the caption under the picture published last Tuesday, May 2, should have been credited to "The Haunted Man," of which it is the last line.

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Gabby Hartnett Next Visitor for Bees—Oxford-Cambridge Meet Ahead for Athletes

Cubs Open Two-Game Series At Allston Hive Tomorrow

BULLETIN

National

The third and final game of the Pirate-Bee series was postponed today because of rain.

American

Philadelphia at Detroit: Postponed, wet grounds and rain.

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston today was asking, "What's wrong with the Bees?"—and volunteered solutions were abundant. Some of the Hub's baseball faithful were inclined to blame this outfielder, that infielder and one or two pitchers, not forgetting the strategy of that highly-excitable gentleman, Casey Stengel. The Hive was humming with telephone calls and mail communications. But the trouble with the Bees is easily explained by those historic words of Mike Gonzales—"Good field, no hit."

When the Bees dropped yesterday's 3-to-2 decision to the Pittsburgh Pirates in 1h. 40m., they stretched their current losing streak to five games and slipped to the bottom of the first division. As the Pirates were last in the standing, that triumph served to make the National League flag race uncommonly close. The Buccaneers, in the cellar this morning, were only 2½ games away from the pace-setting Cincinnati Reds. The Bees were exactly one contest removed from eighth place.

Bees May Trade

What can be done to check the sliding of the Bees is problematical. But you can be certain of one thing—Stengel and Bob Quinn are doing everything in their power to improve the club. The manager is jockeying his line-up daily in a frantic effort to shake the offensive slump. The general manager is trying to make a trade which will bring outfield batting strength to the Hive. Developments in the trade market can be expected at any moment.

Stengel shook up his batting order again yesterday. He moved Johnny Cooney (batting average .231) to the lead-off berth, and dropped Debs Garms (.300) to second place. Buddy Hassett (.343) was rushed back to right field and operated at No. 3. Tony Cuccinello (.290), who is leading the club with 12 runs batted in, was promoted to the clean-up spot. Al Simmons (.262) was dropped to Tony's old No. 5 berth. Eddie Miller (.233) went to No. 6, Elbie Fletcher (.255) to No. 7 and Al Lopez (.250) remained at No. 8. This combination produced the unsatisfactory total of five hits and two runs against the right-handed fast-balling of Pittsburgh's Jim Tobin.

Frankhouse Debut

The second Pirate contest marked the 1939 debut of Fred Frankhouse, whose jug-handle curve was once the toast of Braves Field. Freddy took over in the ninth, after Danny MacFayden had left for a pinch hitter, and gave up two doubles and a walk for the deciding run. Tobin's double was the clincher. Ordinarily, a game-winning hit by a pitcher would be disgrace in its lowest form. But Tobin happens to be one of the most consistent batters in the National League.

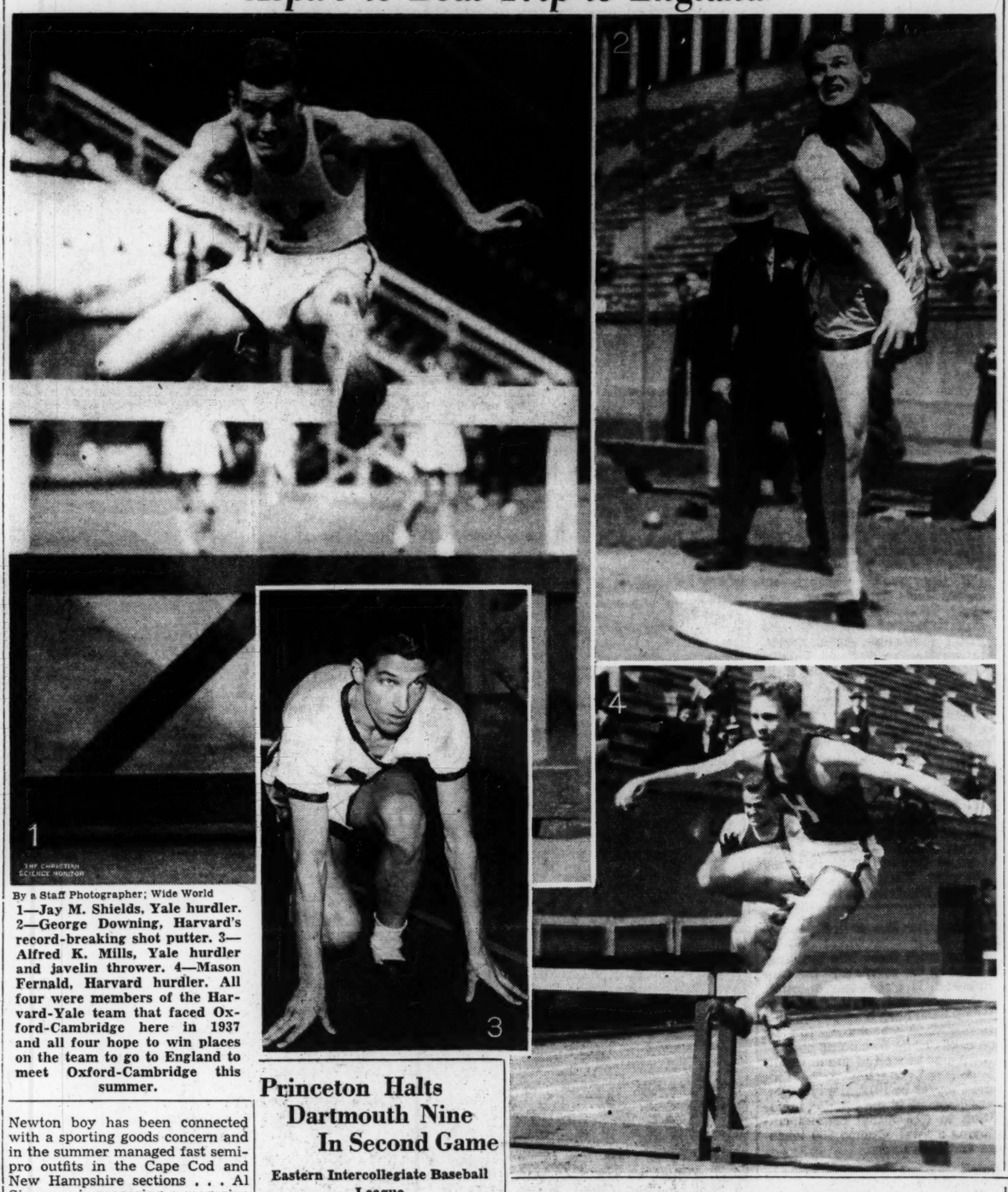
Tomorrow the Bees are scheduled to meet a band of hungry Cubs, who, if you look quick, can be found just below the locals in the standing. The Bruins, it will be recalled, won the National League pennant last season by sweeping a three-game series from the Pirates in the final week of the race. When the returns were in, Gabby Hartnett had backed into the World Series by a two-game margin. At that point the Yankees took charge of the situation. It is still unethical to mention Joe McCarthy in the Chicago dugout.

Red Sox Buy Finney

The Red Sox, traveling the West, were back at the head of the American League standing this morning. They were idle yesterday, but the Yankees played and lost to the White Sox. Joe Cronin bettered his chances of retaining the lead by purchasing Lou Finney for insurance in the outfield and at first base. The new Red Sox arrival had been with the Athletics since 1933 and in '36 compiled a .302 batting average in 151 games. Last season he hit .275 in 122 contests. His purchase leaves Cronin with two extra outfielders. The other is Leo Nonnenkamp.

Briefs . . . The Red Sox will soon announce the signing of Neil Mahoney to the post formerly held by Hughie Duffy . . . Neil has been a prominent semi-pro catcher and manager around New England for a number of years, and is well qualified to scout this territory and coach youngsters at Fenway Park when the Sox are on the road . . . In recent years the former Newton boy has been connected with a sporting goods concern and in the summer managed fast semi-pro outfits in the Cape Cod and New Hampshire sections . . . Al Simmons is preparing a magazine story on World Series thrills . . . It will be in print just before the next classic.

Aspire to Boat Trip to England



By a Staff Photographer; Wide World

1—Jay M. Shields, Yale hurdler. 2—George Downing, Harvard's record-breaking shot putter. 3—Alfred K. Mills, Yale hurdler and javelin thrower. 4—Mason Fernald, Harvard hurdler. All four were members of the Harvard-Yale team that faced Oxford-Cambridge here in 1937 and all four hope to win places on the team to go to England to meet Oxford-Cambridge this summer.

Harvard Will Have Hands Full With Yale Runners Saturday

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Soon after practice began this spring, Coach Jaakko Mikkola declared that he was going to have a good Harvard track team. Jaakko was not underestimating one bit.

In two outdoor meets to date, the Crimson has swamped first Northeastern and Holy Cross in a three-cornered affair, and then Dartmouth last Saturday in what was expected to be a very close meet.

Next Saturday along comes the traditional Harvard-Yale meet at New Haven, and Harvard looks to be the winner again. Here, however, it would be wise to stop and cogitate.

Anything Can Happen

First of all, anything can and usually does happen in a Harvard-Yale battle, no matter what the sport. And then, this meet Saturday will not only decide the champion between the Crimson and the Blue for 1939, it will also decide the team which will go to England in July to face the combined forces of Oxford and Cambridge.

It seems odd at first that athletes who are running against each other are at the same time trying to get on a team so that they can run together. But that is what has been happening for nearly half a century, and what is hoped will go on for a long, long time.

Some Holdovers

Some of the boys who will run down at Yale Saturday will be holdovers from the 1937 Harvard-Yale team which lost to Oxford-Cambridge in Harvard Stadium 7-5. Only first places count in the scoring.

For Harvard there will be Mason Fernald, Jim Lightbody, Bob Haydock, and George Downing; for Yale there will be Jay Shields, Frank Curtis, Tom Lussen, Al Mills, and Hunt Ethridge. Each of these boys were place winners, but only Fernald in the high hurdles, Haydock in the high jump, Mills in the low hurdles, and Ethridge in the broad jump were first-place winners.

Likely Winners

Of these, Lightbody in the 440, Haydock in the high jump, and Downing in the shotput and discus appear fairly certain event winners for the Crimson Saturday, while for the Blue each of the above, with the exception of Mills in the javelin, appears dangerous, but not certain. Mills against Princeton last Saturday hurled the spear more than 10 feet farther than Fulton Cahners' best effort against Dartmouth.

On the basis of comparative times in the Yale-Princeton and Harvard-Dartmouth meets, Harvard has the edge. But the Eli team which made the Tigers—ranked as favorite for the Heptagonal Meet—wait until the last event before being able to win by two points will be a figure in nearly every event.

Identical Performances

In the two meets, identical performances were turned in for the 220, the high hurdles, and pole vault, while identical results were made in the hammer throw, and mile run. Harvard, as stated above, can practically count on winning the shotput, high jump, discus, and 440, while Yale can figure on the javelin and broad jump.

In the 100-yard dash, Bob Gammons and Charles Smith of Harvard will fight it out with Bob Owen of Yale, while the two-mile finds Gene Clark and Dave Simboli, who ran one-two against Dartmouth, meeting the challenge of the Blue's Al Shapleigh. In the 880 Al Hanlon turned in better time against the Green than did James Ord in running second against the Tigers. The low hurdles finds Al Mills stacking up against Harvard's Don Donahue.

Yale Improved

Yale has come a long way this spring since its disputed tie with Pennsylvania. Ben Holderness returned to form to win the mile last Saturday in 4m. 27.4s., only two seconds behind Roswell Brayton's time on the same day. Bill John and Ray Marcus of the Elis keep adding inches to their hammer throws and are now only one foot behind the Crimson's Bill Shallow.

The broad jump finds Hunt Ethridge leaping 23ft. 4¼in., more than three inches better than his closest Harvard rival Bob Partlow. Next week end, Tom Lussen of Yale and Fred MacIssac of Harvard will attempt to better the 13-foot pole vault mark they made last week end. Don Donahue and Dick Osborn will try to improve their 14.8s clocking in the high hurdles, while Harvard's Torby Macdonald and Yale's Bob Owen will do the same in the 220 which both won in 22s.

It is more than likely that second and third places will decide the meet. But whatever the result, you can be sure that the boys of both institutions will have one eye on their own private battle, and the other on that boat trip to England.

Princeton Halts Dartmouth Nine In Second Game

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

Dartmouth	6	2	.750
Harvard	5	2	.714
Cornell	4	2	.667
Penn	3	3	.500
Princeton	1	3	.250
Yale	1	4	.200
Columbia	1	5	.167

Results May 8

Dartmouth 15, Princeton 2.
Princeton 6, Dartmouth 4.

HANOVER, N. H., May 8 (AP)—After taking a 15-2 trouncing in the first game, the Princeton Tigers came back yesterday and handed the Dartmouth Indians, leaders of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League, their second defeat of the season, 6-4.

Dartmouth was forced to call on Hal Wonson, who pitched and won a full game only last Saturday, to stop the Tiger onslaught in the first inning of the second game, after two teammates had failed and four runs had been scored.

Johnny Lendo, starting the second game for the Big Green, gave two passes and two singles. With one run in and the bases loaded, Lendo was sent to shortstop and Bill Maxson took the mound. Maxson passed the first three men to face him, forcing in three runs, and was sent to the showers. Wonson then fanned the next batter, forced the second to pop out and the third to fly out to center field.

Dartmouth, held in check for four innings by Lefty Ed Farber, scored twice in the fifth and rallied in the seventh to put two runs across. Then, with the bases loaded, Osmo "Swede" Linden, Dartmouth first baseman, grounded out to end the game.

The first of the two seven-inning games saw Dartmouth score six runs in the third inning and collect 13 hits off Dan Carmichael and Bob Rowe, while Sexton was holding the Tigers to four safe blows. Score by innings:

First Game

				R	H	E
Princeton	000	200	0—2	4	5	
Dartmouth	336	120	x—15	13	1	

Carmichael, Rowe and Jones, Gamble; Sexton and Sommers.

Second Game

Princeton	402	000	0—6	8	0
Dartmouth	000	020	2—4	8	2

Terrier Baseball Team Meets Rams

Boston University's varsity baseball team takes to the road Thursday morning for Kingston, R. I., to play a return game with Rhode Island State.

Coach Mel Collard has been anxiously looking forward to returning the 5-to-2 defeat the Rams handed the Terriers in the opening game of the season at Nickerson Field last month. At that time the Terriers, with only a few days of practice, were unable to match the Rams' power at bat; but since then they have improved and figure to be very much in the running.

Chances are slim, however, of Johnny Walker returning to catch and his loss is bound to be felt. The veteran received a leg injury in the Boston College game May 2 and probably will be through for the rest of the year. John O'Connell, sophomore catcher from Medford, has been filling in nicely but lacks the experience and hitting power of Walker. Whit Cummings will be kept at shortstop and Bill O'Connell will stay at first base, having proven in the last three games that he tops all competition for the job.

After the Rhode Island game, the Terriers will return home and prepare for the final week of the season which starts next Tuesday with Dartmouth at home, followed by a game with Clark at Worcester on Friday, May 19, and return clash with Tufts at Medford the following day.

Spalding Promoted Baseball

The late Albert Goodwill Spalding, recently selected as a member of baseball's all-time Hall of Fame, earned only a small portion of his true recognition as an American ball-player.

Fir it was Spalding, living up to his middle name, who introduced the world to "America's National Pastime." Two tours, one to the British Isles in 1874; the other around the world in 1888-89, showed globe-dwellers what the United States was doing with its spare time.

Only a Sideline

These international activities were only a sideline to "Al" Spalding, for he was holding responsible positions in the baseball world during both tours. In 1874, he was pitcher and captain of the Boston team; in 1889 he had been manager, secretary, and president of the Chicago nine, in addition to his twirling activities. But Spalding loved baseball, and it was only natural that he should be interested in its ultimate universal adoption.

In fact, it was A. G. Spalding who was responsible for the discovery of Abner Doubleday's original plan for baseball in Cooperstown and the later sanction of that discovery. A. G. Mills, heading the commission which in 1907 investigated the supposition that Doubleday invented the national game, pays tribute to Spalding's testimony concerning the Cooperstown rules formulated in 1839. The commission put its official stamp of approval on the date and the inventor of the game, and their report still stands for posterity to see.

True Worth

Spalding's activities in the realm of baseball were perhaps most beneficial of all when it came to equipment. The firm of A. G. Spalding & Bros., founded in 1876, has been the protagonist of practically every advance in athletic equipment that sport has known.

But baseball was Albert Spalding's chief interest. Up to 1915 he could look back on a record of having personally popularized it throughout the world, and perpetuated his memories by the athletic equipment which bears his name. His niche in the Hall of Fame at Cooperstown is only a hint of the man's true worth to baseball.

Close Game, 24-23

PORTLAND, Conn. (AP)—Forty-seven runs, 33 hits and 21 errors were recorded May 8 in Portland High School's baseball victory over Terryville High but the game was anything but one-sided.

Portland won 24 to 23.

Phils Release Feinberg

PHILADELPHIA, May 9 (AP)—The Phillies announced last night the release on option of Shortstop Eddie Feinberg to St. Paul of the American Association.

Sporting Around the Hub

Crowds Conspicuous by Absence

College sports interest, apart from football, exists today almost entirely for competitors. The gate attractions, other than occasional unusual situations, have disappeared, and spectators frequently are outnumbered by the athletes.

Not so many years ago college track meets drew sizeable gatherings. Today gatherings are not much to call attention to. Former athletes, a few relatives of the competitors, and the track officials make up the audience.

In the halcyon days of the I. C. 4 A meets at the Harvard Stadium goodly gatherings were common. Perhaps the repeated successes of far off Southern California teams here stilled much of the eastern interests, for time after time it was a foregone conclusion that the Trojans would walk off with the honors—and they seldom missed.

* * *

The Northeastern - Springfield track meet has been moved up from Saturday to Friday. The Gymnasts have a junior prom on Friday night and think it much more advisable to have their athletes precede the dance with the track meet than attempt to follow it. The Huskies are pretty confident anyway and were willing to oblige with the change.

* * *

According to reports the newly introduced Roller Derby at the Boston Arena, now operating nightly, is interesting and exciting. The promoters have not overlooked much to make the event attractive. The track is compact with its own lighting and public address system. The spectators are properly posted by the announcer and the girls and boys really can skate.

* * *

When Casey Stengel was a guest at one of the many hockey dinners recently his team played pretty good ball. Tonight Casey will be a guest of the Gridiron Club of Boston "Baseball Night" and perhaps the tide of reverses the Bees are wading through at present, will change. Frank Frisch, ex-Cardinal manager and radio announcer now, also will be among the feautred guests. The dinner will be held at the Hotel Lenox.

* * *

Harvard will have its annual spring luncheon at the Varsity Club Thursday noon at 12:30 o'clock. There will be five major team coaches present to give informal talks, with Tom Bolles for crew, Floyd Stahl for baseball, Dick Harlow for football, Jaakko Mikkola for track, and Clark Hodder for hockey. The arrangements are being made by Dick Floyd, President, and George Owen, Jr., secretary.

* * *

There seems to be no stopping Dolph Samborski's Harvard freshman baseball team. They beat Boston Latin 5-4 yesterday, making 12 victories in 14 games . . . Bill Carrigan, former Red Sox player and manager, now enters the Maine political field. He has been made a member of the Municipal Board of Finance in Lewiston, Maine.

* * *

Worcester will house an interesting attraction tomorrow with Boston College and Holy Cross matching track and field ability . . . Boston University and B. C. went through a hectic ball game yesterday, the Terriers finally winning 12 to 10 . . . Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret, Jr., shared honors with Mrs. William M. Austin's Tees in the second W. G. A. medal match for class A players at Brae Burn yesterday . . . The Tees won the team honor with 630, one under Mrs. Warren A. Beard's Greens, and Mrs. Prunaret toured the course in 79, three over women's par, to lead the field of 32 by five strokes. **Web Morse**

Women's Basketball

EDMONTON (CP)—St. Louis Legions defeated Edmonton Grads 28-27 here April 27 to deadlock the three-of-five series for the Underwood International Women's Basketball Challenge Trophy. Grads won the first game 35-24.

Soccer Final Next Sunday

New England may claim the U. S. amateur soccer championship for the second-straight year next Sunday when its Fall River St. Michael eleven, eastern titlists, clashes with the Gallatin team, of Pittsburgh, Pa., western champions, at Bigberry Stadium, Fall River, in the grand final game of the annual simon-pure booting competition of the U. S. Football Association.

Both contenders have survived seven earlier rounds of rugged competition, during which each eliminated in its respective zone, the Ponta Delgadas of Fall River and Heidelberg of Western Pennsylvania, holders of the eastern and western crowns of Season 1937-38, in the march to the contest which will decide the amateur champions for the current year. The Pontas vanquished Heidelberg just one year ago at this time to capture U. S. honors.

The game is to be played whatever the weather conditions, with overtime to be ordered if the goal-count is deadlocked at the end of the regular 90 minutes of battling.

Phil Fox, well-known referee in the New York area, who made an auspicious New England debut two weeks ago at Bigberry Stadium when St. Michael's defeated Philadelphia's Hosiery Locals to gain its berth in the East-West final, has been assigned to handle the whistle.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Harvard won "Ivy League" heptagonal track meet with 64 1-5 points as Milton Green won three events.

Five Years Ago

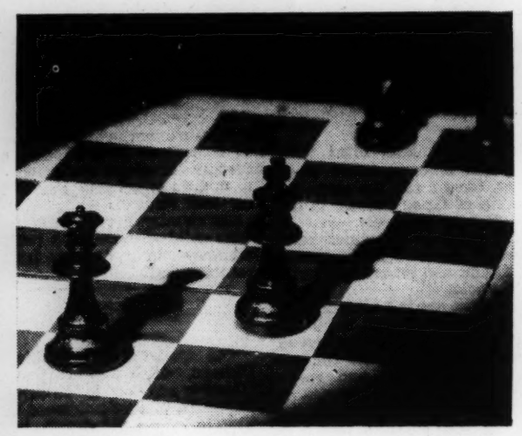
Babe Ruth hit seventh home run of season for Yankees against St. Louis Browns.

Debs Triples in Fourth Inning

By a Staff Photographer

Debs Garms is shown reaching third safely yesterday on his triple down the left field foul line. He scored one of the two Bees' runs when Buddy Hassett singled to bring him in from third. The Pirate third baseman is Lee Handley.

Chess



The Monitor's Sports Pages include a weekly column on chess by an expert; students of this perennially popular game find excellent pointers on play in this feature. Besides news of local athletic events, the Monitor Sport Pages carry accurate and well-reported news from national and world centers.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Tercentennial Commission Head Hopes to Bring World Athletic Meet to Montreal

Would Have Canada Bid For 1948 Olympic Games

MONTREAL (CP)—Although the idea at present admittedly is only in the "dream" stage, the time may come—if the plans of a soft-spoken French-Canadian bear fruit—when Canada will be the host nation for the winter and summer Olympic Games.

For Leon Trepanier, who relinquished an aldermanic post to become head of a commission in charge of Montreal's Tercentennial celebrations in 1942, has visions of the game being held in this metropolis—"possibly in 1948."

The idea of the Dominion staging its first Olympics is not as far fetched as it probably would appear to most Canadians now. For present Tercentennial plans call for a huge stadium, seating 100,000 persons, to be built in Montreal by 1942.

Empire Games In Montreal

In that stadium, it is intended that athletes of the Empire will gather for the British Empire Games of 1942, which already have been awarded to Montreal. And Trepanier hopes that putting on of the Empire games may lead eventually to a bid by Canada—and possibly acceptance for the famed Olympic contests.

"It would be doubtful that we could obtain the 1944 Olympics because that would be too soon after the British Empire Games," Trepanier said. "However, we would be in a position to make a bid for the 1948 games.

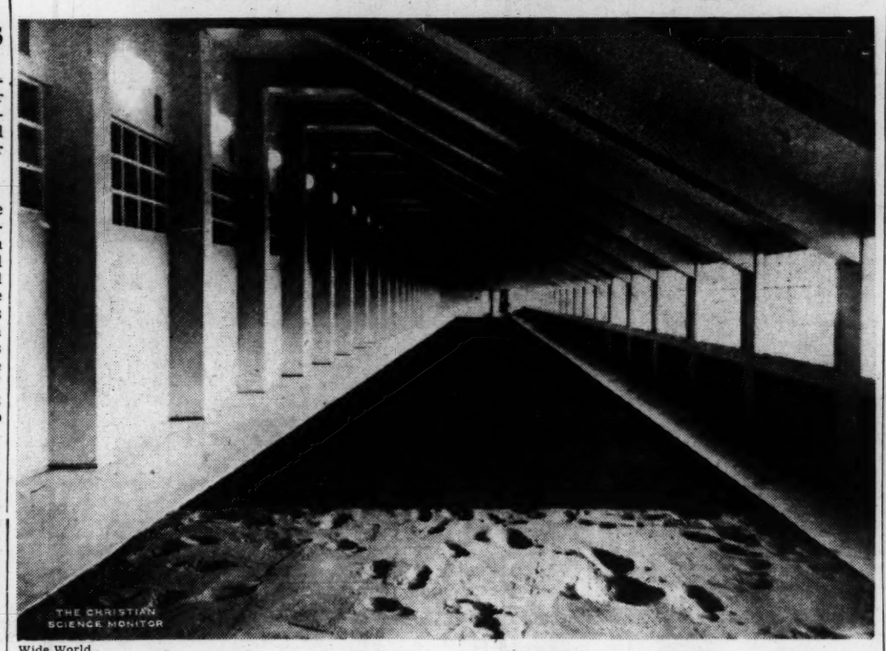
New Stadium Will Help

"I think it would be one of the greatest things to happen to Canada, and certainly to Montreal. In other years the best Canada would have been able to offer was to hold the winter games, for we have the climate and the natural resources for that, but with this new stadium and other sports accommodations which will be erected we would be able to hold the summer contests."

Trepanier said it was hoped that cost of the project, expected to come to $3,000,000, would be absorbed by the Dominion, provincial and municipal governments. Work was started a year ago on leveling the huge area in the east end of Montreal required for the stadium, tennis courts, a large swimming pool and other ventures and Trepanier said that in a short while the city expected to take over "500 more lots that will be needed."

"We want to run the Empire Games smoothly there just to show that we would be able to handle the Olympics," Trepanier said.

Finland's Indoor Stadium Track



Wide World

HELSINGFORS—A special feature of the stadium that is being built for the 1940 Olympic Games here is this 65-yard running track below the center stand. It is for special use in winter training, and it is here that the roll call of competitors at the 1940 Olympic Games will take place.

Old-Time Game to Be Staged

DURHAM, N. C.—The world's first professional baseball team will come to life again on May 23 in honor of Baseball's Centennial. The Durham Bulls of the Piedmont League, complete with mustaches and sideburns, will stage an authentic old-time game, dressed in the uniform of the Cincinnati Red Stockings of 1869. Durham is a farm of the Reds.

Old Rules

Official rules of 70 years ago will be observed. The catcher, well back of the plate, will take the pitch on the first bounce. The pitcher will really "pitch" the ball—underhand, with a bowling swing—from his position 45 feet from the plate. And the batter's out if his hit is caught on the first bounce.

Fans have been invited to attend in suitable costume of the period, so as to give the proper atmosphere. Prizes are offered for the best outfits.

Similar Exhibitions

After the Durham game, the uniforms will be sent around the entire minor league farm system of the Cincinnati Club for similar exhibitions.

Players of the Durham team have taken up the old-time game with enthusiasm. But they declined to grow their own whiskers for the show. They have a regularly scheduled game right after the exhibition, and they flatly refused to grow their own mustaches and sideburns.

English Cricket

LONDON, May 9 (CP) — Worcestershire made a great second-innings recovery to defeat the West Indians by 85 runs yesterday in their first big match of the English tour. The visitors played two one-day matches last week, drawing with an eleven captained by L. E. G. Ames and defeating the Army.

In winning, a day ahead of schedule, Worcestershire compiled totals of 83 and 291, the tourists replying with 142 and 147. Martin was top scorer for the county team with 94 runs and Cooper made 92.

Yorkshire, the champion county, defeated the M. C. C. by nine wickets in another first class contest concluded yesterday. The victors hit up 148 and 59 for one wicket, dismissing the M. C. C. for totals of 92 and 114. In the M. C. C.'s second innings Hedley Verity captured nine wickets for 62 runs.

Close of play scores in other matches started Saturday follow:

Somerset 157 and 152 for two wickets (Lee 54 not out, Gimblett 53); Surrey 300 (Parker 111 not out, Fishlock 90); at The Oval.

Gloucestershire 267 and 77 for eight; Lancashire 308 (Farrimond 63, Lister 61); at Bristol.

Kent 269 and 132 (R. Smith five for 27); Essex 109 and 159 for eight (O'Connor 88 not out); at Gillingham.

Sussex 462 for nine, declared (John Langridge 140, James Parks 75, James Langridge 71); Hampshire 228 (Pothecary 53, Walker 54) and 48 for no wickets; at Brighton.

Oxford University 195 and 80 for three wickets; Middlesex 334 (Felton 60, Price 60); at Oxford.

'In the Army Now'

SAN DIEGO, Calif., May 9 (AP)—Major league clubs' troubles with their pitchers' ailing arms are nothing compared to the plight of the San Diego Marine Corps baseball team.

On the eve of an important game today, the Marines' star pitcher and leading hitter, Bernard Bailey, was transferred to Asia.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting — Mazzera, St. Louis, .475; Kuhel, Chicago, .431.

Runs—McCosky, Gehringer, and Greenberg, Detroit, 16.

Runs batted in—Wright, Washington, and Walker, Chicago, 18.

Hits—McCosky, Detroit, and Kuhel, Chicago, 28.

Doubles—McCosky and Greenberg, Detroit, 9.

Triples—Travis, Washington, 3; Wright, Washington, Keltner, Cleveland, McQuinn, St. Louis, and Henrich and Keller, New York, 2.

Home runs — Greenberg and Gehringer, Detroit, 4.

Stolen bases—Case, Washington, 9; Kuhel, Chicago, and Hoag, St Louis, 4.

Pitching—Ruffing, New York, 4-0; Bridges, Detroit, 3-0.

National League

Batting — May, Philadelphia, .385; Frey, Cincinnati, .382.

Runs — Ott, New York, 16; Bonura, New York, Frey, Cincinnati, and Garms, Boston, 15.

Runs batted in—Goodman, Cincinnati, 19; McCormick, Cincinnati, 15.

Hits—Arnovich, Philadelphia, 26; McCormick, Cincinnati, Danning, New York, and Mueller, Philadelphia, 24.

Doubles — Bartell, Chicago, Rizzo, Pittsburgh, and Mueller, Philadelphia, 7.

Triples — Goodman, Cincinnati, and Camilli, Brooklyn, 3.

Home runs—Ott, New York, Mize, St. Louis, Goodman and McCormick, Cincinnati, and Camilli and Lazzeri, Brooklyn, 3.

Stolen bases—Lavagetto, Brooklyn, 5; Miller, Boston, and Koy and Rosen, Brooklyn, 3.

Pitching—Gumbert, New York, Wyatt, Brooklyn, Derringer, Cincinnati, 3-0.

Tourists' Schedule

MONTREAL (CP) — Official itinerary of the Scottish Football Association tour has been released here by Sam Davidson, Secretary of the Dominion Football Association.

The visitors, who will arrive in Montreal, will play 12 matches during their visit to Canada and the United States, the final game being staged June 18 at New York. Five days later the squad sails from Montreal for home.

The schedule:

May 17, Montreal; May 21, New York; May 24, Detroit; May 28, St. Louis; May 21, Calgary.

June 3, Nanimo, B. C.; June 5, Vancouver; June 7, Victoria; June 10, Vancouver; June 14, Winnipeg; June 17, Toronto, and June 18, New York.

Boston to Coach

CLEVELAND (AP) — Clarence (Chief) Boston, Jr., of Providence, R. I., prominent Harvard University athlete, has been appointed football coach at University School, private Cleveland preparatory school.

Boston was eastern intercollegiate heavyweight wrestling champion and a member of the Harvard football and wrestling teams for three years. He succeeds Harry L. Munson who remains in the physical education department of University School.

Hole-in-One Final

PONCA CITY, Okla. (AP)—Roy Miller of Tonkawa finds his golf game improves with practice.

Playing here the other day, he birdied a 287-yard par 4 No. 5 hole on his first round, shot an eagle on it his second time around and capped his performance with a hole in one on his third trip.

Six Strikeouts; Three Putouts

FREMONT, Neb. (AP)—Harvey Jensen, pitcher for a Fremont American Legion junior league baseball team, struck out six men (that's right, six!) in one inning of a league game.

Here's the way it went:

The first batter up struck out and the catcher hung onto the ball.

The next three batters struck out but the catcher kept dropping third strikes and all three got on base.

The fifth man walked.

The sixth man struck out. The catcher dropped the ball, picked it up and threw to Jensen who threw to the first baseman who tagged out the runner. The runner had thought himself thrown out and stepped off base.

The seventh man struck out. The catcher hung onto the ball.

Harvey muttered, "whew!"

..YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Pepper Martin, Cardinals—Stole home with run that beat Dodgers, 1-0.

Edgar Smith, White Sox—Held Yankees to seven hits and drove in winning runs with single for 5-3 victory.

Bill Lee, Cubs—Pitched six-hitter and hit homer and two singles in downing Giants, 4-2.

Bob Johnson, Athletics—Clouted two homers in 6-5 win over Tigers.

Jim Tobin, Pirates—Handcuffed Bees with five hits and doubled to drive in winning run for 3-2 decision.

Willis Hudlin, Indians—Downed Senators, 6-2, with six-hit pitching.

Chuck Klein, Phillies—Hit pinch-triple with bases loaded and then scored winning run in 8-7 victory over the Reds.

Budge and Perry Scheduled to Sail

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 9 (AP)—Don Budge defeated Fred Perry last night, 8—6, 6—3, in the concluding match of their nation-wide pro tennis tour. Budge won 28 matches of the 36 played. They are scheduled to sail for Europe Wednesday to begin another series of matches.

Jamaica Bisley Team

KINGSTON, Jamaica (CP Cable)—Jamaica's Bisley team consists of five members of the island's constabulary and a civilian shot.

The team, which will sail June 6 for the National Rifle Association meet in England, is composed of Sub-Inspector N. A. Croswell, Corporal O.Ok. Chambers, Acting Corporal C. E. Grace, Corporal T. A. Woodstock and Corporal B. A. Sangster, of the police force, and H. E. Vendryes.

Perfect Score

PLAINFIELD, N. J. (AP)—Robert Walsh, Jr., of Maplewood outshot more than 250 riflemen recently and won the individual expert match at the sixth annual 50-meter invitation rifle match of the Newark Amateur Rod and Gun Club with a perfect 200x200.

Browns Cut Two Adrift

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 9 (AP)—Bill DeWitt, general manager of the St. Louis Browns, yesterday sent Pitcher Bill Cox and Outfielder Ed Silber on option to San Antonio in the Texas League, cutting the Brownie roster to 27, just two above the summer limit.

Davis Cup

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, May 9 (AP)—Two singles victories yesterday gave Yugoslavia a 5-0 sweep over Ireland in their first round Davis Cup tennis matches. Franjo Puncec beat George Lyttleton Rogers, 6-2, 6-2, 6-4 and then Demeter Mitic trimmed R. F. Egan, 7-5, 6-0, 6-2.

And Talking of . . . Lawn Tennis

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

'Wonder Girl'

LONDON—A sensational little character has come and gone in British lawn tennis. Zsuzsi Kormoczy, of Hungary. And, as she assured everyone before departure, she will be back. Fourteen years old, freckled and with her hair in plaits, Zsuzsi made a great impression on the experts during her short stay here. Some even went so far as to predict great things for her at Wimbledon, though at present she is two years too young to be accepted as an entrant for the championships of the All-England Club there.

Worthy Victories

It is not contended, of course, that Zsuzsi knows all there is to know about the game that she has been playing with such prodigious enthusiasm since she was a mere girl of nine. But she knew enough to gain some very worthy victories in the Melbury Club's tournament early this season. The peak of her attainment being to reach the final of the women's singles, in which she opposed, and was defeated by, the celebrated left-handed Wightman Cup star, Kay Stammers, at a score of 6—1, 6—1.

What with the blustering wind, and the occasion, and the dust, and the renown of her opponent, and the rain, and one thing and another, Miss Kormoczy was by no means her usual lawn tennis self in this engagement. "Minnehaha," as the little visitor has been nicknamed here, had plenty of speed about the court—she is a most agile, enterprising and stout-hearted young lady — but her weapons were inadequate against a widely experienced player who could hit harder and shift the direction of attack at will.

Beats Miss Dearman

Zsuzsi, it had been remarked, usually played at her best in tournament matches after losing a set. And, against Kay, she played better when she had done that than she did before. But her best on this occasion was not nearly so good as some of the tennis she produced en route for the final. Probably her best display was against Evelyn M. Dearman, a tall, stately stroke-player with world-wide experience. Zsuzsi in this match was very crafty in the way she varied speed and length of stroke, she was very plucky when she pulled up from being 3-5 down in the second set, and she was very nimble all the while, reaching the widest-hit balls with sufficient poise to make attacking shots off them. The score was 6—4, 7—5.

After such a success, and her subsequent victories over Rosemary Thomas and Jean Saunders, it was probably a salutary experience for Zsuzsi that she should receive a really sound beating in the final. It was calculated, anyway, to help her in discounting some of the newspaper panegyrics that accompanied her rapid rise into the big headlines. She has been hailed in fulsome terms as a certain world-beater. Maybe that is what she is. But she has plenty to learn first.

Back to School

Of course, a lady of only 14 years has other things to learn besides lawn tennis. Which explains why Miss Kormoczy had to go back from England when she did. She had to return to school, with two months of hard work ahead of her before she could resume serious studies on the tournament lawn tennis court.

While in England, she learned the language with remarkable facility, and, if she picked up tennis tips as rapidly, she is certainly liable to justify some of the exceedingly nice things said about her play. She is not a one-game girl, by any means. She ranks, I understand, among the first half dozen women fencers in Hungary and, like most Hungarians, is a keen and capable swimmer.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results May 8

International League

Jersey City 7, Toronto 2.
Baltimore 8, Rochester 4.
Only games.

American Association

No games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

Southern Association

Knoxville at Birmingham, rain.
Only game.

Texas League

Dallas 4, San Antonio 1.
Oklahoma City 5, Shreveport 1.
Beaumont 4, Fort Worth 3.
Houston at Tulsa, doubleheader, rain.

Eastern League

Scranton 9, Wilkes-Barre 2.
Springfield 5-2, Hartford 4-3.
Williamsport 6, Elmira 5.
Only games.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(First three in each league)
(35 or more at bats)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Mazzera, Browns	11	40	12	19	.475
Kuhel, White Sox	15	65	15	28	.431
Weatherly, Indians	10	36	4	15	.417
May, Phillies	16	52	11	20	.385
Frey, Reds	14	55	15	21	.382
McCormick, Reds	15	63	12	24	.381

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Wright, Senators	18	Goodman, Reds	19
Walker, White Sox	18	McCormick, Reds	15
Hoag, Browns	16	Ott, Giants	13
		Arnovich, Phillies	13

Home Runs

Gehringer, Tigers 4 (6 tied at 3 each)
Greenberg, Tigers 4
(7 tied at 3 each)

Another Vander Meer

CHICAGO (AP)—Don't be surprised if the baseball scouts begin swarming when Lane Tech High of Chicago has a game.

If they do, they'll doubtless be watching young Herb Chmiel, southpaw, with plenty on the ball.

Chmiel has pitched two complete games, allowing no runs and no hits in either game. His victims were Amundsen High, 3 to 0, and Schurz High, 14 to 0.

Good Tee Shots May Decide U. S. Open Golf Title

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Good tee shots, Big Ed Dudley believes, may decide the winner of the National Open Golf Championship here next month.

Dudley, one of the foremost golfers in the country, expressed his opinion after a practice round over the par 69 layout at the Spring Mill Course of the Philadelphia Country Club where the open will be held.

"Exacting"

"It's a very exacting tee-shot course," the home town pro declared as he posted a 74 for the 6,786-yard layout. "If you get off a good, accurate tee shot you are all right. But let that tee shot be out of line just a few feet and you are in trouble."

Jimmy Thompson, Byron Nelson, Ed Hogan, Jimmy Hines, Vic Ghezzi, Sam Byrd, Ted Turner and Leo Diegel, among the topflight golfers who got in practice rounds May 8, agreed the course is "most exacting."

Two-Over-Par 71

Thomson, recognized as one of the game's longest hitters, turned in a two-over-par 71 for the day's best card. However, he declared, along with others, that the 480-yard 12th hole "is one of the toughest par four's I've ever seen. Today (May 8) I hit one of the best drives of my life and got home with a No. 3 iron. But no one will do that if weather conditions are bad."

Some of the other scores included: Nelson 73; Hines 73; Ghezzi 77; Turner 77, Diegel 77; Hogan 74 and Byrd 75—all well over par.

Trophy to Tapman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—Allan Tapman for three years a leading member of Penn State's boxing team, has been named the Lions' outstanding boxer for 1939.

Tapman received the Frank J. Goodman Trophy, presented for the first time by Goodman, Penn State's National Collegiate lightweight champion of 1936, who is now coaching boxing at the Blue Ridge School for Boys at Hendersonville, N. C.

Each year, Tapman reached the finals of the Eastern Intercollegiate Association tournament only to lose the crown in close matches. He also reached the semi-finals of the National Collegiate championships at Madison, Wis., this year.

Stanford Trackmen Seek Eastern Visit

PALO ALTO, Calif., May 9 (AP)—Strike talk was reported among Stanford University track and field athletes because of a decision of officials against sending the team's stars to the IC4A meet in New York May 26-27.

The Stanford Daily said members of the team were threatening to withdraw from all further competition this season unless the Board of Athletic Control rescinds its decision.

Yesterday afternoon, however, three athletes named as leaders in the impending uprising, denied any activity in the plan and turned out for practice with all other members of the squad.

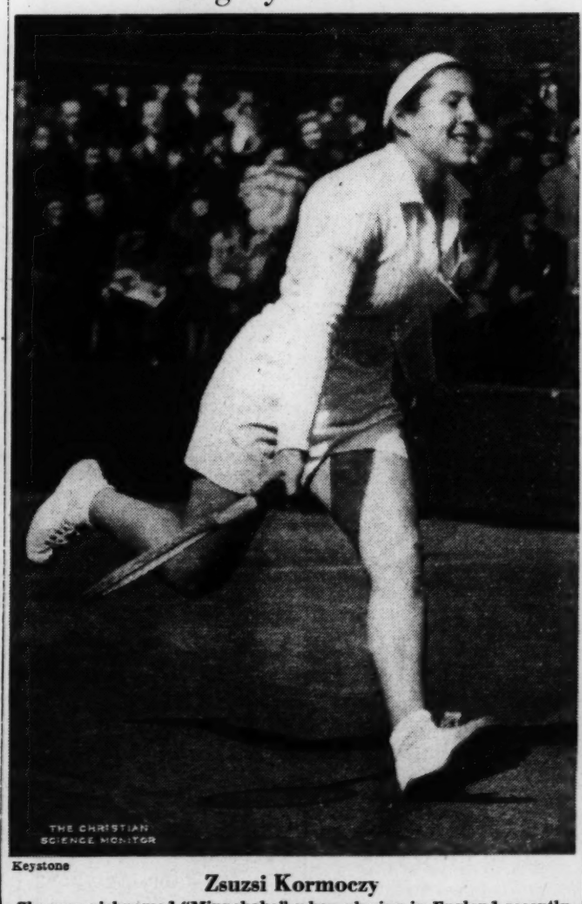
Members of the B. A. C. voted against the trip because it would take the students away during final examinations.

College Baseball

Results May 8

N. Y. University 5, Syracuse 3.
New Hampshire 9, Maine 0.
Vermont 0, St. Michaels 0 (called in seventh because of rain).
Dartmouth 15-4, Princeton 4-6 (seven-inning games).
Manhattan 6, Long Island U. 3.
Colgate 5, St. Lawrence 4.

Hungary's New Star



Keystone

Zsuzsi Kormoczy

She was nicknamed "Minnehaha" when playing in England recently

Hackney, 'One-Man Gang' Sets New Shotput Marks

MANHATTAN, Kan., May 9 (AP)—It's little things—like a quart of ice cream and a mere ⅜ inch, that inspire Elmer Hackney.

Kansas State's famed "one-man gang" tossed the shot 55 feet, 11 inches here Saturday to better the American and National Intercollegiate records. He's left a trail of 12 shattered marks in every meet he's entered this spring.

Only Torrance Ahead

Only Jack Torrance, Louisiana State's famed pitcher of a few years back, now has a better mark than Hackney—his 57ft. 1in. toss for a world record in 1934 at Oslo, Norway. The "Gang's" 55 feet-11 inch effort, made in a triangular meet with Nebraska and Kansas of the Big Six, exceeded Torrance's American record of 55 feet 5 inches and his intercollegiate mark of 54 feet 6 9-16 inches.

At the Kansas Relays, Hackney came up to his last toss short of the record set by Nebraska's famed Sam Francis, 51ft. 6in.

"A quart of ice cream if you beat it," a teammate chided.

Eat and Set Marks

There's nothing the "Gang"—football, wrestling and track ace—likes to do better than compete—except eat and beat Francis' marks. He and Francis were teammates at Oberlin, Kan., High School.

So Hackney threw the 16-pound shot 52ft. 1½in.

Followed the Colorado Relays, where he did 54ft. 1⅜in.—only to discover that Michigan's Bill Watson had the Nation's best throw this year, 54ft. 1¾in.

That ⅜ inch burned up the "Gang"; incited him to do 55 feet 11 inches with the explanation "that will show Watson."

Beat Marquette

Hackney is easily inspired on the football field, too, as Marquette's 1938 gridders well remember. The game looked like a scoreless tie well into the fourth quarter. Then the "Gang" got roughed up a bit. Almost single-handed he carried Kansas State more than 50 yards to a touchdown—and victory.

Dan Ferris, National A. A. U. secretary, recently picked Hackney on his pre-1940 Olympic team.

The Kansas Stater, 1938 National Intercollegiate shot put king, and Watson expect to settle their argument personally at this year's intercollegiate.

Tip to Mr. Watson: Don't arouse Hackney or he'll probably pitch the shot out of the lot.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Red Sox Have Three Rookie Stars

It isn't often that a big league ball club comes up with two outstanding rookies in a single season. When a team finds three, that's front page news. The Bees found two in 1937 when they introduced Jim Turner and Lou Fette. The pair of American Association rookies created a mild sensation in the National League when they each won 20 games. Turner also compiled the lowest earned run average, a neat 2.38.

Last year the Cincinnati Reds brought in Frank "Buck" McCormick to play first base and the big youngster obliged Bill McKechnie with a .326 batting average, 209 base hits and 106 runs driven in. Johnny Vander Meer arrived and made history by hurling two no-hitters in succession. Cleveland brought along Ken Keltner to play third base and Johnny Heath for the outfield. Kenny batted in 113 runs for the Indians. Heath finished the season with a cool .343 at the plate and propelled 112 runs past the scoring station.

Twin Aces Rare

There were other 1938 first-year stars, such as Taft Wright of Washington, Jim Bagby of the Red Sox, and Connors of the White Sox. But '38 was an unusual campaign in that it produced twin aces at Cincinnati and Cleveland. Such discoveries are as rare as no-hitters in the World Series.

This season the Red Sox are ready to ring the gong three times, which may be an all-time record for modern baseball. In right field they have Teddy Williams, who hit safely in each of his first 12 American League games for a respectable .350 mark. Over that breaking-in period he collected 14 hits, including four doubles and three homers, facing the combined pitching of the Yankees, Athletics, Senators, Indians, and Tigers. He also boosted his own stock with 11 runs batted in. He hit two home runs in the club's initial appearance at Detroit, one of them clearing everything in right field at Briggs Stadium. With Minneapolis, Williams led the American Association in hitting last season. In fact, he dominated slugging laurels.

Rich a Winner

Joe Cronin's second freshman ace is Woodrow Wilson Rich, who has started two games—against the Athletics and Tigers—and won them both. Including a brief relief stretch, Woody has allowed just 11 opposing hits in 18⅓ innings on the mound. He took the A's by 5-2, and the last time out won a three-hitter at Detroit, 4-1. They talk about the boy's poise, but he has much more than that. Every ball he throws does something, which is the mark of a great pitcher. Handled carefully, Woody should win 15, at least, and may even go over 20.

On third base, in place of Mike Higgins, Cronin has Jim Tabor. Jim has touched the .300 batting level only once this spring, but the Red Sox manager is confident that the rookie will climb as the race progresses. In 19 late-season games in '38, Jim hit .316. He will do. A great throwing arm is his biggest asset in the field.

Sox Farm System

Incidentally, the Red Sox have done very well in the rookie line during recent years. Cronin has picked up gems in Bobby Doerr, at second base, and Dickman and Wilson on the mound, as well as Bagby, Rich, Tabor, and Williams. With young blood becoming more apparent in the Sox picture annually, Tom Yawkey will soon be the talk of the league again, if he isn't right now. Tom tried to buy a pennant for Boston, but was rewarded only with discouraging results. Now he has built one of the finest minor league farm systems in baseball and already can point to such developments as Dickman, Rich, Bagby, Tabor, and Williams. By next spring the club will have several more promising youngsters ready for the vital test.

The Red Sox have a chance to break the Yankee monopoly this year. They have the power in Cramer, Vosmik, Foxx, Cronin, and Williams, and they may get enough pitching from Rich, Grove, Bagby, Auker, Galehouse, Ostermueller, Heving, Dickman, Wilson and Weaver. Not only that, a few observers think that the Yanks will help them. With some five months to go, this can be one of the best American League races in years.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	9	4	.692
New York	10	5	.667
Chicago	11	6	.647
St. Louis	7	8	.467
Washington	7	9	.438
Cleveland	7	9	.438
Philadelphia	6	10	.375
Detroit	6	12	.333

Results May 8

Cleveland 6, Washington 2.
Philadelphia 6, Detroit 3.
Chicago 5, New York 3.
Boston at St. Louis, postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	9	6	.600
Brooklyn	8	7	.533
St. Louis	8	7	.533
Boston	8	8	.500
New York	8	9	.471
Chicago	8	9	.471
Philadelphia	8	9	.471
Pittsburgh	7	9	.438

Results May 8

Pittsburgh 3, Boston 2.
Chicago 4, New York 2.
Philadelphia 8, Cincinnati 7.
St. Louis 1, Brooklyn 0.

College Tennis

Result May 8

At Williamstown, Mass.: Miami 8, Williams 1.

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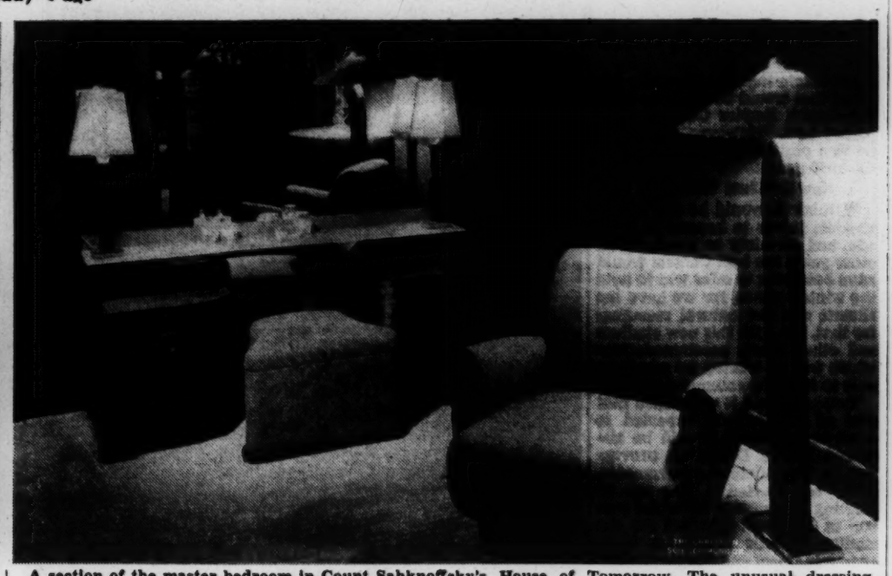
Antiques Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

Decorative Arts

A section of the living room from Bloomingdale's "House of Tomorrow," designed by Count Alexis de Sahknoffsky, who has translated the lines of his airplane and automobile designs to this modern group. Colors range from pale mauve of walls to deeper mauve of the waffle-weave sofa and chair pictured here. Broadloom is a dusky mauve, the low table is brown walnut, and draperies are brownish mauve.



A section of the master bedroom in Count Sahknoffsky's House of Tomorrow. The unusual dressing table is executed in brown walnut and glass. Note the man's bureau in reflection which shows a mirror running down straight in back of it. The stool is in powder blue fabric, the chair in beige, the lamp is same walnut as the dressing table. White broadloom is used for the rug, and walls are deep blue.

Articles About Antiques

Many who possess old clocks bearing the name of Jerome are likely to be interested in the leading article in magazine Antiques, which has Chauncy Jerome, Connecticut Clockmaker, as its subject. Many illustrations show examples of the product of this inventor and his successive associates during the decades 1820-'50. The English potter, Samuel Alcock, and the finely modelled stoneware connected with his name, have the attention in following pages.

With her characteristic thoroughness and cautious analysis Helen Mckearin has examined fragments of blown three-mold glass excavated on site of the first glass house at Sandwich. Her resulting conviction that a large proportion of American blown three-mold patterns originated here, is substantiated by important evidence presented by text and pictures, in the same issue. Pressed patterns from the Sandwich works are written about by Lura Woodside Watkins, who adds a considerable number to those already attributed.

Lustre Ware Explained

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Five years ago the China Students' Club held its first meeting at 3 Joy Street and the founder, the late Mrs. Sara Elizabeth York of Mattapoisett, Mass., voiced her ideals for the Club: That it may always be a student group; that its meetings may be held with dignity; and that its members may all work together harmoniously with the officers to make it one of the foremost in its field, intellectually as well as socially.

The subject at that first meeting was English Lustre Ware with a résumé given by Mrs. Frank Dillaby, the President. Typical of the student nature of this Club was the request that Mrs. Dillaby repeat at the April meeting, this early lecture, supplemented by her five following years' study.

As produced in England, Mrs. Dillaby said, lustre ware of the late 1700's was in reality the renaissance of what probably came from Spain and Italy. Beautiful though it may be, its quality is far inferior to that of old Spanish and Italian pieces. The process was revived in the Staffordshire district by unidentified potters, exact credit being a controversial question.

Copper lustre was made as early as 1770, and the best period was from 1790 to 1800. The body is generally earthen, of a reddish color and coarse texture, coated with a yellow dip resembling delft and upon this surface was applied decoration giving it the appearance of burnished copper. A tinge of gold often occurs on good examples. In fact, some of the "gold" group can be classified as copper, although most of those are lustered on a clay slightly different from that ordinarily used.

The second period of copper lustre came about 1830. The glaze was inferior, filled with bubbles and pits; the pieces were hastily dipped, and the glaze collected in drops on the bases, common types becoming wreaths of flowers in raised effects. White, cream and pale blue were the usual grounds for decoration in colors. Upon the invention of the process of electroplating in 1838, the production of bronze and silver lustre declined and practically ceased about the middle of the 19th century.

Gold lustre ware is often very beautiful and likewise very valuable. Violet or purple lustre is very similar to the pink, except that a slight variation in the process gave it a distinctive tinge.

Silver lustre was coated inside and out, the inside given later a white porcelain glaze. Georgian designs of great beauty were worked up, and some collectors make a specialty of securing royal patterns of note, the lustre itself being brighter than highly burnished silver. Some of the early pieces were excellent in sheen and shape, but bore no reliefs or ornament. Others were modelled on the body in fluted and pearl patterns, and the whole dipped in the platinum solution.

The term resist lustre ware is derived from the method adopted to secure a white pattern on one of another color. The pattern is brushed on in a glycerine mixture, and then the whole pattern is covered with the metallic solution and allowed partly to dry. Rinsed in water, the glycerine coated portion washes off but the metallic solution "resists" the water, leaving the pattern apparently cutting through the lustre.

Mabel M. Swan

A Banded Wall

Horizontally banded walls are being used in some modern interiors. Usually about five bands are used, beginning at the ceiling with one of a light tone, deepening the color of each band until the floor line is reached. A narrow stripe slightly darker may be used between the wide ones if a more striking effect is desired. This should be applied after the entire surface is dry. Before painting strips of masking tape should be applied first, to insure even lines. The first, third and fifth sections should be done, and when these are dry, the second and fourth added.

Rare Silver Given To Koussevitzky

Marking the conclusion of the fifteenth consecutive season of Serge Koussevitzky as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra—longest term of any leader in its history—a richly designed silver samovar was presented to him at the end of the concert on Saturday evening, April 29. The performance was also the final one of the 58th regular season.

Amid the applause of a capacity audience, the presentation was made by Ernest B. Dane, president of the Orchestra's Trustees. Mr. Dane spoke briefly on behalf of the donors, who comprised the Trustees and a group of friends. He voiced their appreciation for "fifteen years of unsurpassed musical achievement."

The samovar was made by Carl Faberge, who was goldsmith to the late Czar and Czarina of Russia. This makes the gift doubly acceptable to the recipient, who was a loyal follower of the royal regime which ended six years before he became leader of this orchestra.

The finding of this particularly appropriate gift resulted from the efforts of the Boston silversmith and collector, George C. Gebelein, who produced the three companion smaller pieces designed in the same manner as the samovar.

Silver samovar by Carl Faberge, and matching pieces by George Gebelein, presented to Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of Boston Symphony Orchestra, at the end of fifteen years of leadership.

Carpet Buyers' Pointers

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Three qualities should be sought in a floor covering—appearance; durability; satisfactory reaction to cleaning methods. The last includes vacuum, mechanical sweepers, brooms, and commercial cleaning processes.

Appearance involves not merely the attractiveness of the rug or carpet, independently considered, but its fitness for the decorative scheme of its room. This is mainly a matter of color, but not wholly so. Patterns and textures express periods, degrees of formality, and special activities of the rooms for which they are chosen. Unless in style with the furniture, fabrics and ornaments, and suited to the room's use, carpets tend to detract from the total effect of the decoration.

Even some high-grade carpets, on account of tricky weaves, are damaged by usual commercial cleaning. This is the case with certain curly textures whose "permanent" will not survive all chemicals. Conscientious merchants explain this fact to their customers and are ready to supply a list of cleaners in different cities who make a specialty of handling such weaves. Then the buyer can decide whether or not the novelty of the curly surface is worth to her the trouble it makes.

Durability

The wearing qualities of a carpet or rug depend largely on its material. Wool, jute, cotton, linen and rayons, are all used. No yarn has the resiliency or wearing qualities of wool, so this is chosen for the pattern yarn of high-grade carpets. The United States imports carpet wools from 40 countries, thus acquiring 15 qualities. These differ much in resiliency. To demonstrate the variation, at a recent symposium for the press, a carpet manufacturer put into two cylinders wads of wool. One wad was of the highest grade, the other of an inferior grade. Then both were compressed, and shortly released. The superior wool sprang up, like a Jack-in-the-Box, to its original height, while the lower grade expanded only slowly and did not in the end attain its original height.

Fibre elasticity gives to a carpet softness and springiness, so that even when subjected to the weight of heavy furniture and insistent footfalls, it will refuse for a long time to mat, break and wear thin. Although this characteristic is to some degree appreciable in the general appearance of a new carpet, the layman is pretty completely at the mercy of the dealer, and will do wisely if he buys from those whom he knows to be trustworthy.

Weaves

Six basic weaves are employed for carpets, but among them the Wilton and Axminster (also called Moquette) are todays favorites. Wilton is like the old-fashioned "body Brussels" except that its warp is cut, producing a higher pile. It was designed to imitate hand-knotted pile rugs of the Orient and is the weave of the great majority machine-made orien'als. The mechanism of it makes it impossible to introduce more than six colors.

Axminster is a looser, softer weave and has unlimited color possibilities.

Savonnerie and Aubusson are hand-woven floor coverings of great beauty and high cost and are made in the French cities from which they have acquired their names.

Tapestry and velvet carpets imitate Wiltons, but are more cheaply constructed. In both cases the color patterns are printed on the worsted warp yarn before it is woven in. This process, is slow and expensive, but it saves so much wool that the result is a decided economy. Tapestry carpets use an uncut, Brussels weave, whereas velvet carpets have a cut pile like the Wiltons.

The weaving of chenille carpets involves two processes, each accomplished on a different loom. Orders for single rugs in individualized dimensions and shapes, colors and patterns can be carried out at a cost which is comparatively moderate for a luxury article, which would not be the case with any other weave. The pile varies from a depth of three-eighths of an inch to one and a half inches.

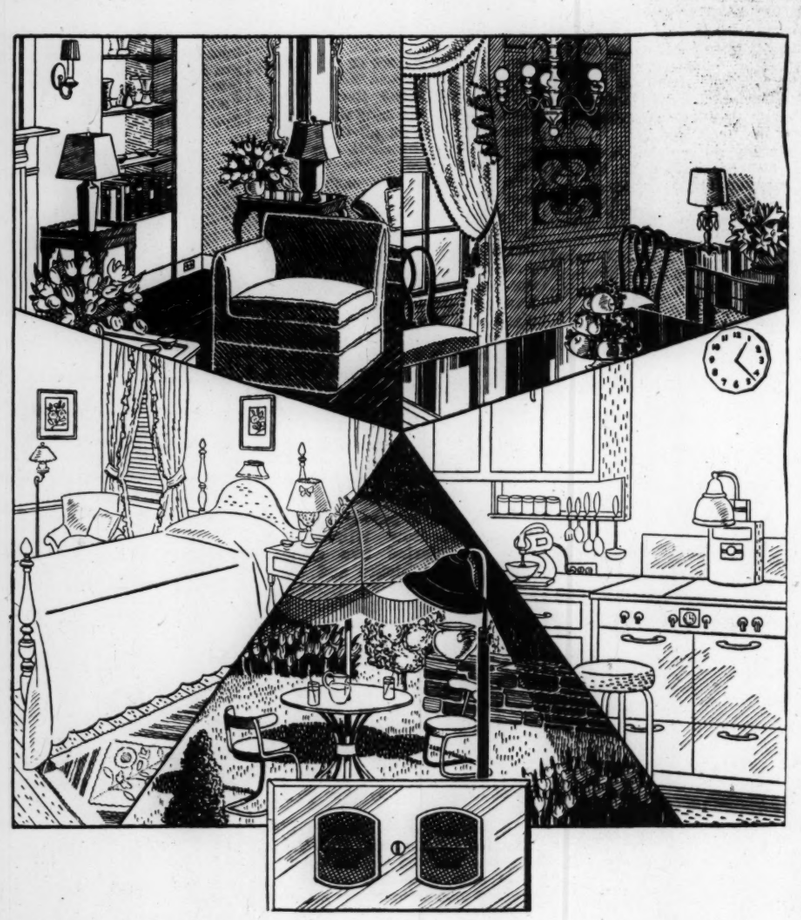
The term "broadloom" does not refer to any weave, but has exactly the meaning implied by its name. It is a carpet of any type woven on a very wide loom, so that seaming is not necessary. We associate it more particularly with unpatterned surfaces, but looms for wide, seamless rugs have been made for more than 30 years. "Broadlooms" and vacuum cleaners have revived popularity of the wall-to-wall carpet, although rugs are still much in use.

Among patterns, leaf motifs are popular just now as are wheat, thistle, under-sea flora, and feathers. Borders are seldom seen and when introduced are slightly freakish, decorating two ends or a couple of corners. Many refinements on nineteenth-century carpets are produced by our revival of Victorian interiors, and Firth has adapted some tapestry designs by William Morris for this same period. To satisfy the peasant vogue, rag-like weaves are offered.

A New Magazine, "Old Glass"

Although it is well along in its second year of publication, the collectors' modest magazine "Old Glass," has just come to the attention of this writer. Evidently something worth while has been missed, for its 20 pages of illustrated articles in the April issue are of a goodly variety of subjects, and some by writers with whom we are acquainted as experts in their fields. "What Shall I Collect in Glass?" is by George S. McKearin, who from his long experience gives genial suggestions and encouragement to beginners. Ruth and Larry Freeman write about "Miniature Items in Pressed Glass" from the standpoint of experienced collectors, while 'The Story of Mercury Glass" is told and pictured by Harriet I. Shields. The Ridgeway potteries were operated by several of that family, it appears from a sketch of their activities written by Ruth Clarahan, as a monthly contribution regarding ceramics.

Old Glass is issued monthly by Rolfe Publishing Co., Elmira, N. Y., at $2.00 a year. **C. G. B.**



The more the merrier

Plenty of convenient light and electric power make for smooth running of the home, and increased enjoyment for the family.

Consider not only the possibilities inside, but also those outside. Illuminating the garden, for instance, adds to it greatly.

Get in touch with an electrician advertising in The Christian Science Monitor and have him estimate for you how little the electrical improvements you would like would cost.

ENJOY YOUR HOME FULLY BY HAVING ELECTRICITY INDOORS AND OUTDOORS

A Semi-Rural Homestead

Recently there appeared on this page some account of the five-region, national small-homes competition, in which unique specifications were set up. This week we are able to show one of the prize winning designs—that for the northeastern states—and later the other four may be expected.

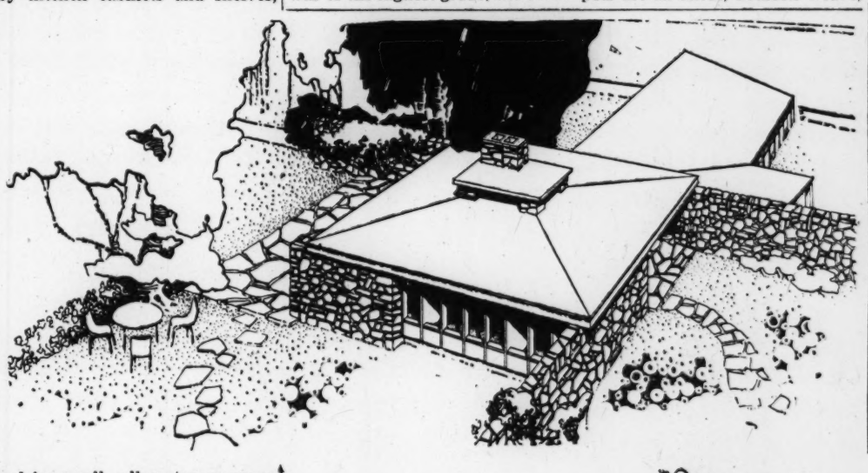
Like all those submitted, this home is planned for a family of five—man and wife, two boys of eight and two, and a girl of five. With $2,500 annual income, it is assumed that $400 of this will come from fruits and vegetables grown on a suburban location, where chickens and cow may be kept. The care of garden and stock is supposed to be shared between others of the family and the father, who has employment five days of the week, and is at home two other days.

The solution here shown is that of Alexis Dukelski of New York City, graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and winner in 1929 of the Institute's Traveling Scholarship to Fontainebleau. He has worked out the construction on the basis of three-foot units of measurement, to which prefabricated sections are adaptable.

Outer and inner walls are of plywood panels, filled between with rock-wool, wood exposed inside, without plaster. There is no basement, a flat slab of concrete, poured on the graded ground, is economical and a protection from termites, keeping the house warm in winter and cool in summer.

Oil heating and plumbing equipment are grouped in the center of the house, allowing short runs for all pipes, while a horizontal fan insures air circulation. Refilling oil tank is outside the building. There is no paint on interior walls, which are waxed, and there is no interior trim. Most doors are omitted, and curtains substituted.

Ample storage space is provided for clothing, bedding and linen wraps; food, dishes and utensils; cleaning equipment, toys and books. These needs have been met by closets in hall and bedrooms, by kitchen cabinets and shelves,



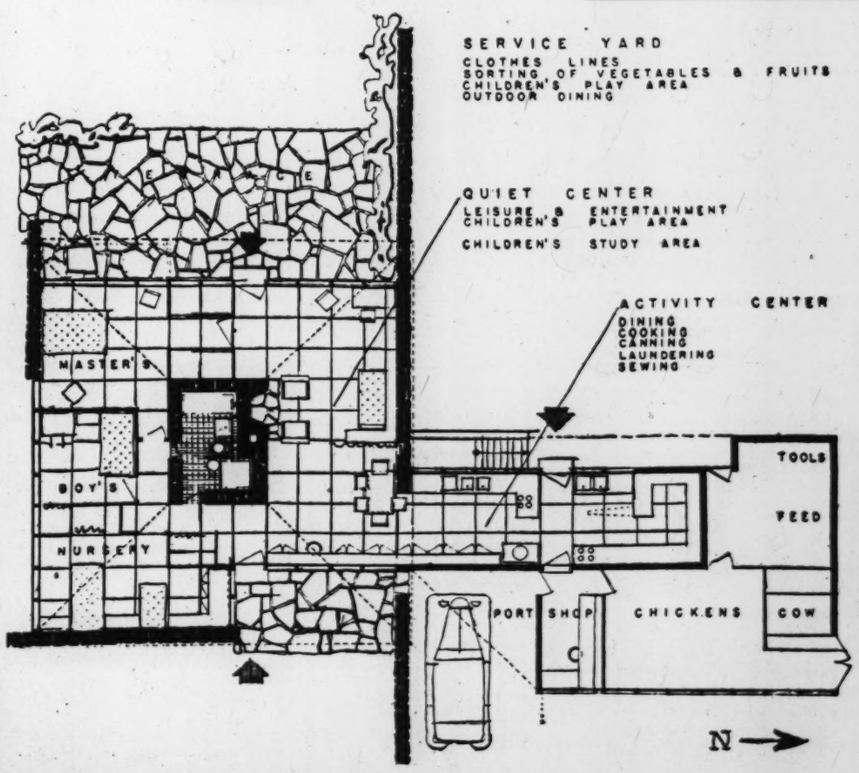
and by small cellar storage space for vegetables. Since poultry and cow require attention at least twice each day, their quarters are located near the kitchen.

Field-stone walls on the north and east sides serve a double purpose, for they protect the house from prevailing winds and also separate the productive wing from the house proper. It is assumed that the field stone is found on the property itself.

Since it is considered sound budgeting for a family to own a home costing twice its yearly income, this home is figured to be obtainable for $5,000 or less, situated far enough from the husband's work to have land available at gardening property rates.

The competition was sponsored by "Free America," the Homeland Foundation, the Independence Foundation and the School of Living, four non-commercial organizations in New York City advocating small garden homes for American families and a general plan of widespread small property ownership and urban decentralization.

The winners' designs, after being exhibited to the public in New York and other cities, become available to the general public, in the form of working plans, through the architect himself. Their designs may also be used in the four non-profit homeowners' communities established outside New York by the Independence Foundation, of which the economist, Ralph Borsodi, is president. **C. G. B.**



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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 700,000
Previous day 349,630
1939 volume to date 86,863,595
1938 volume to date 82,432,234

Market Rallies With Gains of 2 Or More Points

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—The stock market rambled in rallying territory today with leading issues posting gains running to 2 or more points.

Activity broadened in the forenoon. There were occasional subsequent slow-downs and some shading of prices. Volume again picked up later and, near the final hour, quotations were around the top. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 700,000 shares.

Recovery stimulation apparently was deprived partly from the effort of President Roosevelt to bring about a quick settlement of the nation's menacing soft coal tie-up.

In addition, lessening of war tension in Europe provided some speculative balm and markets in London, Paris, and Amsterdam did better.

Cheerful domestic business and political news was scarce, but there were isolated bright spots to be seen.

Stocks favored the greater part of the day included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Loew's, Consolidated Edison, Westinghouse, Texas Corp., and Johns-Manville.

In the curb improvement was registered for American Cyanamid "B," Electric Bond & Share and Pantepec.

U. S. Bonds at New Highs

Bonds moved ahead spiritedly today under the lead of U. S. Government issues, many of which reached new record highs.

Near the final hour gains in the Treasury group ranged to 29-32ds of a point. Several maturities were up more than 16-32ds. Home owners' loans rose almost as sharply.

The rise in governments stimulated fresh demand for low yield corporate liens over a fairly wide front. Pressure of idle funds for investment was cited by bond dealers as an important factor in the bidding.

Obligations of Illinois Central, American & Foreign power, Delaware & Hudson, International Telephone, Colorado & Southern, and Southern Railway pushed up fractions to around 2½ points. Most prices remained close to the highs in the late trading.

Improvement was also the rule in the foreign division. In light dealings bonds of Japan, Norway, Italy, Peru, Uruguay and Buenos Aires were up fractions to around a point.

Court Circumscribes SEC Investigation Of Transamerica

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission was upheld on some points and criticized on others in a Federal Appeals Court decision on a case involving the Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association of San Francisco.

The bank contended the SEC acted illegally when it obtained bank examiners' reports pertaining to the institution for use in an investigation of Transamerica Corporation, investment holding company. It said this data should not be disclosed publicly.

The court ruled that the SEC could use the reports in carrying out its investigation, but otherwise must hold them confidential. The court objected to the SEC's requiring the bank officers to travel to Washington with a mass of records covering ten years. This, the court said, would cripple the bank's work. It suggested that the investigation be conducted at San Francisco.

The court also cautioned the SEC against "pre-trial publication of evidence—labelled as believed to be true."

Such publication, it said, ought to be avoided, "especially as emanating from the tribunal charged with the judicial responsibility of weighing it and assuring the accused a fair hearing."

The bank called the decision a "great victory." The SEC general counsel, Chester T. Lane, said, however, that the decision gave the commission authority to "go ahead with the investigation freely."

Mr. Lane indicated the hearing would be continued on the West Coast.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market continued to advance today. Main stimulants, brokers said, were excellent employment figures and a reduction in war risk rates. Domestic rails advanced sharply and industrials received new support. British funds moved briskly higher on buying credited to institutions. Golds and mining shares advanced and oils were evenly maintained. Trans-Atlantics sold above parity levels.

Paris: The Bourse closed on an even keel today although the international group was touched with irregularity. Rentes advanced 10 to 30 centimes but Bank of France fell back 5 francs. Royal Dutch moved narrowly higher while Suez Canal dropped 210 francs.

Liverpool: Old crop cotton deliveries continued steady today. Closing prices were 1 point lower to 4 higher.

Wheat rallied after early easiness when news of dust storms in Canada reached the market. Final prices were ⅛ penny to ½ higher.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	2	57	57	57	+1
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	1	35	35	35	M'y 8
11	6¾	Adams Ex(.30e)	13	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅜
28	19½	Adam-Milli (½g)	3	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅜
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	3	22	22	22	M'y 8
65⅝	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	9	50	49½	50	+1⅛
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	¾	¾	¾	
10	6⅝	Alaska Jun (1)	13	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	– ⅛
1¼	¾	Alleghany Corp	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12¾	5⅛	Alleg pf xw	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'y 3
14⅞	6⅛	Alleg pf $30 ww	11	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅝
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	7	7	7	+ ⅜
19	9	Alleg pr pf	4	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅜
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	9	17½	16¾	17½	+ ¾
11½	6¾	Allen Industries	3	8	8	8	– ½
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	7	163	162	163	+1
13½	10	Allied Kid (1½)	2	10½	10½	10½	M'y 5
13⅜	9½	Allied Mls (¾e)	7	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	30	8½	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅜
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	+ ⅛
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1¾g)	13	35½	34¾	35	+1¼
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (½g)	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ½
2⅜	1½	Amal Leather	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr29
19	13⅜	Amal Leath pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Apr 4
69½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	5	62½	61¾	62½	+1
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.35g)	3	19⅜	17¼	17¾	+ ¾
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	7	13	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	6	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (¼g)	2	37½	57	57½	+ ¾
100⅝	83¼	Am Can (4)	7	87¾	87	87½	– ½
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	3	170⅞	170¼	170¼	M'y 8
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	7	21⅝	21	21⅝	+1⅛
55	32	Am Car pf 2½e)	4	37½	36⅜	37½	+1
24½	13⅛	Am Ch & C (.15g)	6	18	17½	18	+ ¾
115½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	100	100	100	M'y 8
122¾	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	119	119	119	+ ⅜
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	2	6	6	6	M'y 6
11⅞	5¾	Am Com Alco	1	7	7	7	
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	8½	8½	8½	M'y 8
5⅜	2⅝	Am Encaus Til	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'y 8
6	5	Am European	14	6	6	6	M'r 22
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ¼
10½	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	14	13¾	14	+1
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	7	17	16½	17	+1¼
9¾	5	Am-Haw SS (1)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
5¼	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	2	4½	4½	4½	
44¾	25⅝	Am H&L pf(1k)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'y 5
46⅞	41¾	Am Hom P(2.40)	3	46½	46¼	46½	+ ½
2¼	1⅜	Am Ice	33	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
19	14½	Am Ice pf	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	+1¼
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	1	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	5	18¼	17½	18¼	+1
79½	47	Am Locomot pf	1	50	50	50	–1⅛
13¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	4	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
4½	2⅛	Am M & Metal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
40⅛	27	Am Metal (¼g)	12	28⅜	28	28⅜	+ ⅞
124⅛	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	M'y 2
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	22	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅜
49¾	32	AP&L$6pf(1½k)	1	40½	39½	40¼	+1½
44¾	28	AP&L$6pf(1¼k)	1	35⅜	34½	35⅜	+1⅜
18⅜	10¼	Am Rad & St S	20	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¾
22¾	12⅛	Am Roll Mill	6	14⅜	14½	14½	+ ¼
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	6	55½	55½	55½	–1
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	9	12	12	12	
53⅜	35½	Am Sm & R (1g)	26	43	42	42¾	+1
137½	129¼	Am S & R pf (7)	1	132½	132½	132½	+1¼
64½	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	7	65	64	65	+1
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	24	24	23⅜	24	+1
13½	8¼	Am Stores	1	1¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
14½	8	Am Stove (.30g)	1	11	11	11	Apr27
22½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	– ¼
91⅞	75½	Am Sug pf (7)	5	90½	89	89	+1
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1a)	1	17	17	17	+ ⅜
170½	148	Am T & T (9)	28	160⅞	159	160⅞	+2
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	*9	80¾	80	80¾	+ ¼
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	*13	83¾	81⅜	82¾	+1
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	149	149	149	M'y 5
8¾	4½	Am Type Fdrs	6	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	27	10	9⅜	10	+ ⅛
93½	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	86	86	86	M'y 8
6¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	7	4½	4⅛	4⅛	M'y 8
43½	28¾	Am Woolen pf	1	32	32	32	+1¼
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L&S	1	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	24	24	24	Apr20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (¼g)	69	25⅛	24¼	25⅛	+ ⅞
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	37½	37½	37½	+ ½
20¼	13½	Anch H Gl(.15g)	3	17⅜	17½	17⅜	+ ½
15⅝	8¾	Andes Cop (⅛e)	1	10½	10½	10½	
2½	1½	A P W Paper	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr19
29½	21	Arch-D-M (¼g)	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	M'y 5
103⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	6	97	97	97	– ½
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	1	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	2	37½	37⅛	37½	M'y 4
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r 31
58	33⅛	Arm Cork (½g)	4	39	38¾	39	+ ¼
13	9⅛	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	– ¼
10¾	8⅜	Artloom Corp	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	– ¼
10⅜	8⅛	Assd Dry Goods	3	7⅞	⅞	7⅞	+ ⅜
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	74	74	74	M'y 5
54½	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	46	46	46	Apr25
36	30	Associates In (2)	2	30½	30½	30½	Apr27
42⅞	33⅛	Atch T & S F	56	39⅝	38⅛	39⅛	+1
71	51⅞	Atl T & SFpf(1g)	8	58⅜	57¼	57⅞	+1⅞
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	22	19⅜	18½	19½	+ ⅜
10½	6	AtlG&Windies	1	6½	6½	6½	Apr26
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	M'y 4
25⅜	18½	Atl Refining (1)	10	20	19⅝	19¾	+ ¼
110	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	M'y 8
8⅞	7	Atlas Corp (⅛e).	7	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	– ⅛
47¾	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf(3)	2	44½	44½	44½	–1¼
66¾	51	Atlas Pow(½g)	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	+ ⅛
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	5½	5½	5½	M'y 6
4⅝	2⅜	Auburn Auto	3	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	M'y 8
3⅞	2	Aust Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y 4
8⅞	4½	Aviation Corp	10	5¾	5½	5½	– ⅛
		B					
17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	32	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
8¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio	2	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ¼
10⅜	5	Balt & O pf	6	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	22⅜	22¾	22¾	M'y 4
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	7	14⅜	13⅝	14⅜	+ ⅛
13	6	Barker Bros	2	7¼	7	7	M'y 2
19½	13⅝	Barnsdall Oil(1)	12	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ¼
21¼	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	9	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
20¾	17	Beat Cream (1a)	2	20½	20⅜	20⅜	M'y 8
100½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	2	100	99½	99½	Apr26
125	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	113⅜	113⅛	113⅜	Apr28
8⅞	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	3	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅝
73⅜	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	70	70	70	M'r 22
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (¼g)	26	22⅞	22⅜	22¾	+ ⅞
21½	17⅞	Ben IndLn(.45g)	3	19⅜	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
52¾	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	M'y 6
57⅛	46	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	49	·9	·9	M'y 8
80	51⅝	Beth Steel	92	57⅞	56⅜	57⅝	+1⅞
18	15½	Beth S 5%pf(1)	9	17	16¾	17	
115	99¼	Beth S 7%pf(7)	3	106¾	106¾	106¾	– ¼
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	2	20	20	20	
22½	14	Black & Deck(1)	2	17	17	17	
17¾	8⅛	Blaw-Knox	9	11⅛	11	11¼	+ ⅜
34¾	19	Boeing Airplane	15	23¼	22⅜	23	+ ½
28½	16¼	BohnA&Br(¼g)	1	21	21	21	M'y 8
19⅜	12½	Bond Stra (.80)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.60g)	23	20⅜	19⅞	20⅜	+ ⅜
32	18¾	Borg-War (¼g)	35	25¼	24	24⅜	+ ⅞
2¾	1½	Boston&Maine	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'y 4
27¾	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	1	24	24	24	M'y 8
7¾	5½	Brew Cp Al(.30g)	2	6½	6½	6½	M'y 8
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	5	10½	10⅜	10⅜	+ ¼
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (¼g)	17	21¼	20⅜	21¼	+1
30½	31	Briggs&Stra(3)	1	34	34	34	M'y 2
47	41¾	Bristol-M(2.40)	9	48¼	46½	48	+1½
2	1⅛	Bkly&QuTrans	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10½	5⅛	Bkl&QTrans pf	5	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
13⅞	7¾	Bkly-Man Tr	14	12¼	12¼	12¼	
43½	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	6	42	41¾	41¾	+ ¾
19⅜	13⅜	Bkly Un Gas	57	20⅜	19½	20⅛	+ ⅝
36	31⅛	Brown Shoe(1g)	1	35	35	35	M'y 5
14⅞	9⅝	Brunsw-B (½g)	6	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅞
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	7	8⅜	8	8¼	+ ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	5	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
30	16	Bullard Co	6	20	19⅜	20	M'y 4
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat (2)	2	27¾	27¼	27¾	+1½
15⅜	11⅛	Burling Mills (1)	10	12½	12½	12½	
18¾	11¼	Burr A M (.20g)	10	13¼	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅛
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr26
9⅛	5⅞	Butler Bro(.15g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	– ⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20½	20½	20½	M'y 4
4¼	2⅜	ButteCop&Zinc	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	– ⅛
		C					
19½	13¼	Calif Packing	6	16¼	16	16¼	
51½	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	4	51½	51½	51½	M'y 5
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	15	⅞	¾	⅞	
8⅝	⅝	Calumet & Hec	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
17¾	9½	Campbell Wyant	1	11	11	11	
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	22	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ½
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	30	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅜
34½	29¾	Cannon M (½g)	2	32	31⅞	31⅞	
7⅜	4¾	Capital Ad A	1	5	··	··	M'y 4
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.15g)	1	15	15	15	+ ⅜
3⅞	2½	Car&Gen (.075g)	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
94½	66	Case (J I)Co(6e)	4	79	79	79	+3¾
55	38⅜	Caterpil Tract(2)	14	46⅛	45	46¼	+1¾
107⅛	103½	Caterp T pf (5)	1	105	105	105	M'y 2
24⅜	13⅝	Celanese Corp	25	18½	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅜
19⅛	10	Celotex Corp	12	12½	12	12½	+ ⅜
22½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	21½	21½	21½	–1½
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
9½	4	Cent RR NJ	1	5	··	··	Aprio
5⅛	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	– ⅛
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
52⅞	33	Cerro de Pas(2g)	9	38	37¼	38	+ ¾
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	8	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅜
30	18⅜	Champ Pap&F	1	20½	20½	20½	M'y 8
11	6⅜	Checker Cab	1	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	M'y 5
40⅛	27	Ches & Ohio(2)	35	33¾	33	33⅜	+ ⅜
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	89¼	89¼	89¼	+ ¾
25½	17⅛	Chi Cs E Ill	12	¾	¼	¼	M'y 4

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'y 8
8⅜	5¾	Chi & N West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y 6
1	½	Chi & N West pf	5	1⅞	1¾	1¾	M'y 5
3½	1½	Chi Great West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
⅝	¼	Chi Great W pf	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ½
3⅞	1¾	Chi Mail Or(½g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'y 8
1½	¾	Chi M St P&P	1	¼	¼	¼	
1¼	⅜	Chi M S P&P pf	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y 4
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	4	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ¼
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	35	35	35	M'y 4
48¼	44⅜	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	44⅝	44⅜	44⅜	Apr18
⅜	⅜	Chi Rock Is&P	8	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y 5
1½	⅜	CRI & P 6% pf	1	¾	¾	¾	M'y 3
1¼	⅜	CRI & P 7% pf	1	¾	¾	¾	
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7¾	7½	7½	Apr11
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
13⅛	7	Childs Co	4	11⅛	10¾	10¾	– ¼
85¼	53⅜	ChrysirCp(2½g)	184	70⅜	68⅝	70¼	+2⅜
11	9	City I & F (.30g)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	M'y 8
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'y 4
26	15	Clark Equip	6	19¾	19⅜	19¾	
29½	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	2	23½	23½	23½	–1
60⅛	36⅜	ClimMolyb(1.20)	3	41⅞	41⅜	41⅜	+ ¼
30¾	21¼	Cluett Peab(1¼g)	52	29⅜	28⅜	29¼	+1¼
133	114	Coca-Cola (1¼g)	1	129½	128¾	129½	+1⅜
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61.	61	61	Apr28
16¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	50	15½	14½	15⅛	+ ⅞
104	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (8)	1	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	– ⅛
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(½g)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25¾	+1¼
23¾	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅜
18½	14	Col Br A (.80g)	10	18½	18	18½	+ ½
18¼	14	Col Br B (.80g)	19	18¼	17⅝	18¼	+ ¼
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	75	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ½
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	85	85	85	M'y 8
37½	28	C Picvtc (2½%f)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
15⅜	7⅛	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	27	27	27	Apr12
30½	23⅜	Col Carbon (4)	1	82	82	82	+1
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	12	44½	44	44½	+1
109¼	105½	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	Apr10
60	41	Comi Inv Tr (4)	26	48⅜	47⅜	48½	+1½
110	106	Comi ITcvpf(4¼)	1	108½	108½	108½	M'y 4
13¾	9⅜	Comi Solvents	11	10⅜	10½	10⅜	+ ⅜
33⅞	30½	Dome Mines (2)	12	32	31⅜	32	+ ⅛
78⅜	56	Douglas Air	20	63⅞	62	63⅞	+2½
135	101½	Dow Chem (3)	2	114	114	114	
11¼	6	Dresser Mfg	1	7	7	7	
19¼	10	Dunhill Int	2	11¾	11½	11½	M'y 8
12	10	Duplan Silk (1)	2	10¼	10	10¼	Apr14
156¾	126¼	du Pont (4¼g)	28	143¼	142	142½	+ ¾
142	136¾	du P deb (6)	1	137⅛	137	137	M'y 8
121	117½	du P pf (4½)	1	120	120	120	M'y 5
		E					
18⅛	12¼	East Air Lines	42	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ½
8	4	East Roll Mill	9	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
186½	138⅛	East Kodak (6)	14	153	151½	154	+2⅛
27½	15¼	Eaton Mfg (1g)	9	23⅛	22	23⅛	+1⅛
3⅜	1¼	Eitington Schild	8	1½	1½	1½	– ⅛
3½	2	El Mus In (.09e)	1	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
38½	22¼	ElAutoLite(½g)	116	29½	28¾	29¼	+ ⅝
15⅜	8½	Elec Boat (.60e)	13	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ¼
12⅜	6¼	El Pow & Lt	42	8⅛	⅞	8⅛	+ ½
38	18¾	El P&Lt $6 pf	2	24½	23⅞	24½	+1⅜
41½	20½	El Pow & Lt pf	12	27¼	25⅞	27	+1¼
30⅝	23½	El Stor Bat (2)	1	27	27	27	+ ⅜
1¾	⅝	Elk Horn Coal	1	1½	1½	1½	M'y 5
46	28	El Paso Nt G (2)	2	34	33¾	33¾	– ⅜
43¾	38	Endi-John(1½g)	1	38	38	38	M'y 8
11⅞	7	Eng Pub Service	109	9¾	9	9⅝	+ ⅝
78	62½	Eng PS $5 pf (5)	1	67¾	67¾	67¾	M'y 4
70	65⅝	EngPS5½pf(5½)	2	72	72	72	M'y 8
85	69	Eng PS $6 pf (6)	1	78	78	78	+8⅛
1¾	¾	Equit Off Bldg	1	··	··	··	
2⅜	1¼	Erie R R	1	1½	1½	1½	– ⅛
5½	2	Erie 1 pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'y 8
3	1⅛	Erie 2 pf	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
5⅝	4	Eureka V Clean	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'y 8
13	6	Evans Products	8	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
24½	14¼	Ex-Cell-O (.20g)	11	18⅜	17⅞	18⅜	+ ¾
2¼	1	Exchange Buf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr21
		F					
43⅞	24	Fairbanks Morse	11	27¾	27½	27⅝	+ ⅝
29½	30	Faj Sug (1g)	1	27	27	27	
16⅜	11	Fed Lt & Trac	1	13½	13½	13½	
110	85	Fed Mng&Smelt	1	96½	96½	96½	M'y 8
101⅜	101⅜	Fed M&S pf (7)	1	101

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Cloth Activity Moderately Good; Some Prices Rise

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 9—Trading in primary cotton gray goods markets has failed to broaden as rapidly as many had anticipated, but the past week's sales totals somewhat exceeded half the week's production from the looms.

Sheetings proved the main center of buyers' attention and orders were placed in such volume in some constructions that the price advanced twice before the week ended. The 40-inch, 3.75 yard, 48x44s, changed hands quite freely at 4⅞ cents, and toward the close of the week brought 5 cents in considerable volume. The 4.25, 44x40s also proved active at 4¼ cents and the 40-inch, 5.50-yard, 44x40s were in considerable demand at 3½ cents.

Narrow Widths in Demand

Narrow print cloths were bought quite freely by bag manufacturers and prices were very firm. On some constructions slight premiums were paid.

The wide print cloths were sluggish after heavy movement of the previous week. Prices were very firm, however, the 39-inch, 4-yard, 80x80s, moving occasionally as low as 5¾ cents but bringing 5⅞ cents for most of the well-recognized makes. On the 39-inch, 4.75-yard, 68x72s the price was 4¾ cents and no one would shade it. The 38½-inch, 6.25-yard 60x48s moved in moderate volume at 3¾ cents. Tobacco cloths were sought on a basis of 27 cents a pound.

Osnaburgs and other heavy constructions sold only in small quantities and mostly to bag manufacturers. Prices were holding fairly well, and some buyers sought to place business for deliveries extending through the balance of the calendar year and into the first quarter of next year, but most mills declined to sell that far ahead at any price because of the uncertainties in the raw cotton situation.

Other Groups Slow

Drills and ducks moved in only moderate amounts and without noticeable change in price. There was also some business reported on carded sateens at prices that held firm to the previous week's levels. Demand for three-leaf twills was rather active at times and 39-inch, 4-yard, 68-76s brought 5¾ cents with some of the better mills quoted 5⅞ cents.

Combed broadcloths were also slow and prices were inclined to weaken slightly, the 128x68s and the 136x60 both sold as low as 9 cents flat.

Rail Employment Higher in April

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission reported today the number of employees of class one railroads in mid-April was 950,130, an increase of 4.03 per cent compared with the corresponding period in 1938, and an increase of .24 over the middle of March, 1939.

The largest employment increase was in the maintenance of way and structures group.

National Supply Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—National Supply Co., makers of oil field equipment, reported for the quarter ended March 31 consolidated net loss of $232,980 against profit of $1,094,853 in the March quarter last year. The company has plants throughout the country.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s 43-41 Mch	106.7	106.7	106.7
3 3⅜s 45-43	110.17	110.17	110.17
2 3¼s 46-44	111.7	111.6	111.7
5 4s 54-44	115.24	115.24	115.24
1 4s 54-44 reg	115.22	115.22	115.22
1 2½s 45	108.24	108.24	108.24
2 2¾s 51-48	109.5	109.5	109.5
44 2½s 53-49	106.17	106.11	106.14
9 2¾s 54-51	108.16	108.8	108.16
21 2⅞s 60–55	109.	108.19	109.
3 2¾s 59–56	107.22	107.10	107.22
28 2¾s 65-60	106.26	106.17	106.23

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s 47-42	106.12	106.12	106.12

Home Owners Loan

6 2¾s 49-39	101.23	101.21	101.21
1 2¼s 44-42	105.7	105.7	105.7
2 3s 52-44	109.6	109.6	109.6

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 Alleghany cv 5s'44	75	73½	75
10 Alleghany 5s'50st	28	26⅞	28
16 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	110¾	110½	110¾
10 Am&For P5s 2030	57	56½	57
5 AmMGChem cv 5½s'49	103	103	103
8 Am T&T 5½s'43			
	111 21-32	111 21-32	111 21-32
11 Am T&T 3¼s'61	109½	109	109½
16 AnacondaCop4½s '5	105¾	105⅝	105¾
4 Ang C Nitrs deb '67	25	25	25
5 Arm Del 4s '57	97¾	97¾	97¾
12 Arm Del 4s '55	98⅛	98	98
12 AT&SF 4s '95	109½	109	109½
1 AT&SF 4s '95 reg	106	106	106
13 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	93⅛	93	93⅛
2 AT&SF cl Sh 4s '58	110	110	110
502 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	110	110	110
1 Atl&Cha AL 5s '44	96½	96½	96½
5 A C Line 1st 4s '52	79	78¾	79
4 A C Line 4½s '64	57	56⅞	57
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	40¼	40¼	40¼
13 Atl Gulf&WI 5s '59	57¾	57¾	57¾
1 Atl Refin 3s '53	104½	104½	104½
14 B&O rfg 6s '95	20¼	20¼	20¼
10 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	20	19¼	19⅝
40 B&O 1st 5s '48	55⅝	55⅜	55⅝
6 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	55	54½	55
3 B&O rfg 5s '95	19⅜	19¼	19⅜
3 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 B&O 5s 2000D	19¼	19¼	19¼
8 B&O cv 4½s '60	11⅜	11¼	11¾
21 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	11	11	11
4 B&O 1st 4s '48	55⅛	55¾	55⅛
8 B&O 1st W 50	38	38	38
2 B&O 5s S W '50 ct	38¼	38	38¼
7 Bangc&Aroo 5s '43	103½	103½	103½
5 Bell TPa 5s '48B	117	116¾	116¾
1 Bell TPa 5s '60C	132⅜	132⅜	132⅜
31 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	107	106¾	106¾
31 Beth Stl 4¼s '65	104½	103⅞	104¼
11 Beth Stl 3½s'52 ▼	100¼	100	100¼
9 Bost&Me 5s '67	32	31½	32
1 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ'61	29¾	29¾	29¾
4 Bost&Me 5s '55	33	32¼	33
1 Bost&NY AirL 4s '55	6½	6½	6½
47 Bkly Man R 4½s'65	80	79¾	79¾
3 BklyQnC&Bcn 5s '41	37	37	37
3 Bkly UnEl1st 5s '50	86	86	86
3 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	109¼	108⅞	109¼
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	110	109½	110
6 Bkly U Gas 5s '47	88	87	88
55 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	101⅞	101½	101¾
7 Buf R&P24½s '57	34	33½	34
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s'66	98¾	98⅜	98⅜
6 Can Sou 5s'62	90	90	90
18 Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	114½	114¼	114¼
2 CanNor 6½s'46	122½	122½	122½
10 Can Pac 4s perp	72	71¾	72
3 Celotex 4½s'47 ww	84	84	84
1 Cen B Un Pac 4s'48	121½	121½	121½
7 Cen Ill E&G 5s'51	104⅛	104	104
6 Cen NY Pow 3¾s'62	109½	109⅛	109½
10 Cen Pac 5s'60	46⅞	46½	46½
7 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	67	66	67
2 Cen Steel 8s'41	115	115	115
7 C&O 4½s'92	124½	124½	124½
10 C&O 3½s'96 D	99¾	99⅝	99¾
13 C&O rfg 3½s'96 E	99⅝	99½	99⅝
1 Chi & Alton 3¼s'49	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 CB&Q rfg 5s'71 A	93¼	93¼	93½
1 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	98&	98½	98⅞
30 Chi & Ellls'51	15 .	1	15
10 Chi & E Ills'51 ct	13½	13½	13½
1 Chic G1 West4s'49	17¾	17¼	17¾
18 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	7½	7	7¼
1 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1 CM&SP 4½s '89C	21	21	21
1 CM&SP gen 4s '89	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
10 CM&SP 5s '89 B	19	19	19
1 Chi&NW 4³⁄₄s '87	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
3 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
21 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	7¼	7	7
4 Chi&NW 4s '87	12	12	12
16 CRI&P 4s '88	12¾	12¾	12¾
2 CRI&P 4s '88 ct	11½	11½	11½
10 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108⅛	107¾	108⅛
1 Ch Un Sta 3¼s'51	105⅛	105	105⅛
1 Ch&W Ind 4½s '62	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
5 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	88½	88½	88½
2 Childs Co 5s '43	71	71	71
1 CCC&StL 4½s '77	50½	50½	50½
6 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	66½	66½	66½
2 Clev & Pitts 3½s'48C	106	106	106
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	87¼	87	87¼
1 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	77¾	77¾	77¾
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s '77C	71	71	71
12 Col&So 4½s '80	36½	36	36½
6 Columbia G 5s '52Ap	101⅜	101½	101½
14 ColmbiaG 5s'52May	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
11 ColmbiaG5s 1961	101¼	101⅜	101⅜
5 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	109½	109½	109½
1 Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
10 Com'lCred2¾s42	101⅜	101	11-32
4 ComwEd 3½s '68	110½	110½	110½
43 ComwEd 4s'81	109¾	109¾	109¾
82 Com Ed cv3½s'58 WI	109⅞	109⅛	109⅜
3 Comwlth Ed 4s'81	106	105⅝	105⅝
8 ComwlthEd 3¾s '65	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 Con Edis 3¼s '46	106¾	106⅜	106¾
1 Con Edis Steel 4½s'48	108	107¾	107¾
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	107	107	107
4 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104¼	104	104¼
4 Consum Pow 3½s '70	110	110	110
3 Consum Pow 3½s '67	109¼	109¼	109¼
16 Consum Pow 3½s '66	107¾	107½	107¾
3 Contintal Oil 2¾s '48	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Crane Co 3½s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
22 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	58½	57	58½
1 Del P&L 4½s '71	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2 Del P&L 4½s '69	107½	107½	107½
1 D Pt Mac 5½s '55	3½	3½	3½
2 D&RGW5s'55Asd	3¼	3¼	3¼
7 D & R G West 5s '78	6	5¾	6
2 Det Ed 4½s '61	111⅞	111⅜	111⅝
1 Det Ed 4s '65	112¼	112¼	112¼
2 Det Ed 3½s '66	111½	111½	111½
3 Dow Chem 3s '51	107½	107½	107½
6 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	112	111⅜	111⅝
13 Erie rfg 5s '67	93⅝	91¼	93⅜
6 Erie rfg 5s '75	91½	91½	91½
1 Erie gen lien 4s '96	165⅜	165⅜	165⅜
1 Fed Lt & T 6s '54 B	96	96	96

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	133.47	27.34	23.50
Net change	+1.80	+.66	+.52
Previous close	131.67	26.68	22.98
1939 high	154.85	34.33	26.52
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.71

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 FirestoneT&R3½s'48	104½	104¼	104½
6 Fla E Cst 5s '74	7	7	7
4 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	58	58	58
5 Gen Mot Acc 3s '46	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Gen Mot Acc 3¼s '51	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
11 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	55	54½	55
226 Goodrich 4¼s'56	101⅜	101⅛	101½
44 Goodrich 6s'45	100⅜	99⅞	100⅜
5 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	91	91	91
3 Gt Nor 4½s'76	77⅝	74½	75¾
30 Gt Nor 4½s'77	76	74	76
14 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	106⅜	106	106⅜
15 Gt Nor 4s G	82¼	82¼	82¼
2 Gt Nor 3³⁄₈s'67	69½	69½	69½
2 Hoe&Co 1st mtg'44	74½	74½	74½
13 Hous Oil Tex 5½s'40	101½	101½	101½
2 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	48½	48⅜	48⅜
1 Hud&Man inc'57	12¾	12¾	12¾
2 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70	112	112	112
9 Ill Cen 4s'52	50	50	50
15 Ill Cen 4s'53	50	49½	50
9 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	50	49½	49⅝
7 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	43¾	42⅝	43¾
11 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	47	47	47
12 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	43⅛	42¼	43⅛
4 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	90	90	90
6 Inland Stl 3³⁄₄s'61	108½	108½	108½
18 Interb R Tr 7s'32	62	61⅛	62
1 Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	60	60	60
1 Interb R Tr6s'32	36	36	36
44 Inter RTr rfg3s'66	66¼	65¾	66
10 Int Grt Nor 1st 6s'52	9½	9½	9½
1 Int Paper 6s'55	88	88	88
5 Int Paper 5s'57	96	95¾	95
11 Int T& 4½s'52	60	58¾	60
13 Int T&T 5s '55	63¾	63½	63¾
2 Iowa Cen rfg 4s'51	2¼	2¼	2¼
9 K C South 5s '50	63	62¾	63
1 K C South 3s '50	69½	69½	69½
7 K C Term 4s '60	109¼	109	109
4 Kings CFo lecE 4s '49	87½	87	87½
14 Koppers Co 4s '51	100½	100¼	100¼
2 Lac Gas 6s'42 B	45	45	45
6 Lac Gas 5½s'53	55	54½	55
3 Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	54¼	53¾	54¼
3 Lac Gas 5s'39	88	88	88
13 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	25	25	25
1 Leh C&N 4½s'54A	55	55	55
2 Leh Val HTerm5s54	45	45	45
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
4 Liggett & M 7s'44	128	128	128
5 Liggett & M 5s'51	128¼	128¼	128¼
2 Loews3½s'46	101¼	101	101¼
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
3 Lorillard Co 7s'44	127¾	127¾	127¾
4 Lorillard Co 5s'51	126	126	126
2 Lopisin & Ark 5s'69	84	84	84
37 Louis & N un 4s '40	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
16 Louis & N 3³⁄₄s '2003	76	75½	76
4 L&N Pad&M 4s'46	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Manat Sug 4s'57	31¼	31¼	31¼
11 Met Bd 4½s'68	111	111	111
28 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	29¼	29	29
31 Manhat Ry 4s'90	46⅜	46¼	46¼
8 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	6½	6¼	6½
1 Mo-Ill 5s'59	61	61	61
1 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	22¼	21¾	22¼
2 M-K-T 4½s'78	20½	20½	20½
2 Mo Pac 5s'65 A	14	14	14
11 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	13¾	13¼	13¾
51 Mo Pac 5s'80H	14	14	14
54 Mo Pac 5s'81 I	14	13¼	14
1 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
7 Mob& Oh 5s'38	25¾	25½	25½
16 Mob & O 4½s'77	23⅞	23¼	23¼
1 MonWPa P Sv 4½s'60	109⅜	109½	109⅜
23 MonWPaPb Sv 6s'65	103	102⅜	103
16 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	99	98⅜	99
12 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	40¾	40¼	40¾
1 Mount St T&T 3¼s'68	108½	108½	108½
6 Nassau El 4s'51	44½	44¼	44½
9 Nt Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	106	105⅜	106
2 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	108	108	108
2 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	68	68	68
3 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	103	103	103
1 N O Pu Sv 5s '55 B	103½	103½	103½
5 N Orl & N E 4½s '52	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
5 NY & Greenwd L 5s '46	14¾	14¾	14¾
5 NY & Putnam 4s '93	50	50	50
81 NYC rfg 5s 2013	54½	53½	54½
8 NYC 4½s 2013 A	49½	49¼	49¼
3 NYC cn 4s '98	58¾	58¼	58¾
7 NYC cv 3¼s '52	60½	60½	60½
25 NYC & HR 4½s 2013	49½	49¼	49½
2 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	62¾	62¾	62¾
4 NY Chi & StL5½s'74 A	55	54½	54¾
19 Phila Co 5s '67	103¼	103	103
4 Phil Elec 3½s'67	111⅞	111⅜	111⅜
4 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3½	3½	3½
3 Phillips Pet 3s '48	108	108	108
7 PCC&StL 4½s'77	96	95½	95½
22 Porti Gen E 4½s '60	69	68½	69
17 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	12¼	12¼	12¼
12 Purity Bak 5s '48	99⅞	99¼	99⅞
7 Readg 4½s '97A	73¾	73¾	73¾
10 Rem Rand 4½s '56	101¾	101½	101¾
3 Republic Steel 5½s'54	106½	106¼	106½
1 Republic Steel 4½s'61	89½	89½	89½
5 Richfield Oil 4s'62	106	105¾	106
1 Rutland 4½s'41st	6½	6½	6½
3 StLIM&SC4&R&G'33	59	58⅝	59
3 StLRM&Pac5s'55st	56	56	56
2 St L S F 5s'50B	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
3 StLSF5s2⅞'50ct	8¼	8¼	8¼
3 St L S F 4½s'78	8¾	8¾	8¾
8 StLSF4½s'78ctf st	8¼	8¼	8¼
6 St L S F 4s '50A	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
15 St L S F 4s'50A ct	8½	8⅜	8½
1 St L SW 1st 4s'89	58	58	58
1 SA&APass 4s'43	51	51	51
3 Sea AL rfg 4s'59	4	4	4
21 Shell Un 3½s'51	105⅝	105⅜	105⅜
3 Simmons cv 4s'52	97	97	97
6 So Col Pow 5s'47	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Sou Kraft 4¼s'46	93	93	93
2 Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	103⅛	103¼	103¼
1 Sou Pac 4½s'68	42¾	42¾	42¾
49 Sou Pac 4½s'81	42⅜	41½	42¼
97 So Pac 4½s'69	42½	41½	42⅜
2 So Pac rfg 4s'55	62¼	61¾	62¼
3 So Pac cit 4s'49	44¼	44¼	44¼
10 So Pac 3³⁄₄s'46	53½	53½	53½
37 So Pac 4½s Ore'77	45	44½	45
2 South Ry gen 6s'56	63½	63½	63½
25 South Ry cn 5s'94	81½	81	81½
64 South Ry gen 4s'56	49½	47½	49½
1 S W Bell Tel 3s'68	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Stand Oil NJ 3s'61	104¾	105¾	105¾
10 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s'53	104¼	104¼	104⅜
8 Studebaker cv 6s'45	79¼	78½	79¼
4 TCI&RR 5s '51	126	126	126
9 Ten El Pow 6s'47A	100¼	100	100
10 T RR A St L 4s'53	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Tex Corp 3½s'51	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Tex&P 1st 5s 2000	117	116	116
23 Third Ave aj 5s'60	11½	11⅜	11½
22 Third Ave 4s'60	45	44¾	45
10 TideWatAsso3½s'52	106½	106¼	106¼
8 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
8 Un Pac rfg 4s2008	108¼	108¼	108¼
28 Un Pac 3½s'71	98¾	98⅝	98⅝
19 Un Pac 3½s'70	98¾	98½	98¾
2 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	72	72	72
4 Unit Drug 5s '53	76¾	76¾	76¾
1 US Pipe&Fdy3½s'46	102½	102½	102½
1 US Steel 3s '48	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	98	98	98
1 Utah P&L 5s '44	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Util P&L 5½s '47	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
5 Util P&L 5s '59	67	67	67
5 Wabash 5s '80	7	7	7
5 Wabash 5s '76	7	6½	7
101 Wabash 4½s '78C	6⅝	6½	6⅝
7 Warner Bros cv 6s '39	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Western Un 5½s'67	108½	108½	108½
24 West Shore 4s 2361	48¼	47	48¼
4 Westn Md 5½s '77A	83	83	83
2 Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	15¾	15¾	15¾
2 Westn Pac 5s '46 Asd	14¼	14	14¼
2 Western Un 5s '51	59¾	59¾	59¾
2 Western Un 5s'60	58½	58	59½
1 Western Un 4½s '50	58	58	58
1 Wilson & Co 4s'55	102	102	102
3 Wilson&Co cv3¾s'47	92½	92½	92½
7 Wis Cen 4s '49	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
10 Wisc El Pow 3½s'68	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Youngst S&T 4s'61	104¾	105¾	104¾
16 Youngst S&T 4s '48	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜

Foreign Bonds

3 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	45¾	45½	45¾
2 Agr M Bk 6s '48	26	26	26
4 Alp Mont Stl 7s '55	30	30	30
5 Antwerp 5s '58	90¼	89½	89½
20 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	78	77⅝	78
11 Argentine 4½s '48	92⅞	92⅝	92⅝
10 Argentine 4½s '71	87¼	87¼	87¼
7 Australia 5s '55	98⅜	97⅞	98⅜
1 Australia 5s '57	98	97¾	98
11 Australia 4½s '56	94	93½	94
4 Austria 7s '57	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Bavaria 6½s '45	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
4 Belgium 6s '55	102	101¼	101¼
3 Berlin City 6s '58	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 Berl City El 6s '55	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
11 Brazil 8s '41	21½	21½	21½
27 Brazil 6½s '26-57	17	16¾	16¾
80 Brazil 6½s '27-57	17	16⅝	16¾
13 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	16½	15⅝	15⅝
1 Brisbane 5s '57	94	94	94
1 Brisbane 5s '58	93½	93½	93½
4 Buen A 4½s 4²⁄₃s '77	47	46¾	47
2 BuenA4½s6½sAug'76	47	47	47
1 BuenA4²⁄₃s4³⁄₃sApr'76	47	47	47
2 Canada 5s '52	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
4 Canada 3¼s '61	103½	103½	103½
7 Canada 4s '67	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	13	13	13
1 Chile 7s '42 asd	10	10	10
2 Chile 6s '6	14	14	14
1 Chile 6s '62	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
2 Chilean Mun 7s '60	10	10	10
8 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	26	26	26
8 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	26	25¾	26
4 Copenhag 5s '52	86	86	86
8 Copenhag 4½s '53	82⅜	81½	82⅜
1 Costa Rica 7s '51	24	24	24
5 Cuba 4½s '49	99½	99⅜	99½
23 Denmark 4s '42	98⅝	98½	98⅞
26 Denmark 5½s '55	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
12 Denmark 4½s '62	98½	98¼	98¼
4 Finland 6s '45	105½	105¼	105¼
4 French 7½s '41	108	107¾	107¾
1 Good Hope 7s '45	37½	37½	37½
1 Greek cv'64 pt pd	22¼	22¼	22¼
2 Greek 6s'68 pt pd	20¼	20¼	20¼
4 Ital Ch Cons 7s'47 B	63	63	63
14 Ital Pub Util 7s'52	43½	43½	43½
11 Italy 7s 1951	60⅜	60¼	60⅜
6 Japan 5½s'65	61	61	61
1 Milan City 5½s'52	44¼	44¼	44¼
4 Minas Ger 6½s'58	11	11	11
1 Minas Ger 6½s'59	11	11	11
8 N Sou Wales 5s'57	96¼	96¼	96¼
10 N Sou Wales 5s'58	96½	96¼	96½
4 Norway4s'64	104¼	104	104
5 Norway 6s'43	104	104	104
8 Norway 4½s'65	101¾	101½	101½
23 Norway 4s'63	100¼	100	100
3 Orient Dev 6s'53	53¾	53¾	53¾
5 Pernambuco 7s'47	9½	9½	9½
26 Peru 1st 6s'60	9¼	9¼	9¼
2 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	9	9	9
8 Poland 4½s'68 asd	33⅛	33	33⅜
6 Queensld 7s'41	103½	103	103½
15 Rio de Jan 6½s'53	10¼	10	10¼
22 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	27¼	27¼	28¼
1 Sao Paulo St 8s 68	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Serbs Cts Sl 8s 62	21½	21½	21½
1 Serbs Cts Sl 7s 62	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
2 Tokyo City 5s 52	40	40	40
12 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	55	55	55
7 Uruguay 3¾s&4½s§	41	40½	41
1 Uruguay 3¾s'78	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛

Total today, May 9, 4,655,000; previous day, 3,575,000; week ago, 4,625,000; year ago, 7,436,175; two years ago, 9,144,000; Jan. 1 to date, 621,953,250; year ago, 646,051,505; two years ago, 1,414,794,000.

Bankrupt Railroads' Bondholders May Foreclose, Says ICC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has agreed with the contention of railroad bondholders that Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act does not deprive them of the right of foreclosure.

The commission's position was announced in a modified decision in the Spokane International Railway and the Coeur d'Alene & Pend d'Oreille Railway reorganization proceeding.

In effect, the commission said, that in the event of failure of various classes of creditors to approve the plan, bondholders may go before the Judge of the Federal District Court for Eastern Washington and petition for the sale of

Commerce and Finance

$3,675,000,000 Deficit Seen as Senate Boosts Farm Bill

Business and Industry

Salaries in 1938 Of Over $100,000 Listed by the SEC

WASHINGTON (AP) — Walter Gifford received $209,350 as President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company in 1938, thereby heading the list of corporation executives whose compensation was reported to the Securities Commission.

The only other executive listed who received more than $200,000 was Robert C. Stanley, Board Chairman of International Nickel of Canada, Ltd. His 1938 remuneration was $204,700.

Nineteen corporation officials received between $100,000 and $200,000, while 65 received between $50,000 and $100,000.

William S. Knudsen, President of General Motors, got $193,713, of which $69,248 was a common stock bonus. Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman, received $164,450. Charles F. Kettering, Vice-President, was paid a salary of $83,173 and a stock bonus of $50,154 in common stock.

For 1937, Mr. Knudsen received a salary of $140,380 and a common stock bonus valued by the company at $166,820, while Mr. Kettering received a salary of $95,120 and a stock bonus of $117,674.

Others earning $100,000 or more, were:

William S. Paley, President of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., $171,849; David Sarnoff, President of Radio Corporation of America, $100,900; H. F. Atherton, President of Allied Chemical and Dye, $125,000; Thomas N. McCarter, President of Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, $120,000.

C. P. Cooper, Vice-President of American Telephone & Telegraph Company, $102,699; H. W. Bracy, branch manager of Kroger Grocery Co., Cincinnati, $124,512; Martin W. Clement, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, $100,000; W. E. Weiss, Chairman of Sterling Products, Inc., $116,068; A. H. Diebold, President of Sterling Products, Inc., $115,000.

Seton Porter, President of National Distillers Products Corp., $178,360; Charles L. Jones, Vice-President of National Distillers Products Corp., $137,960; F. L. Carlisle, Chairman of Consolidated Edison Company of New York, $108,160; W. S. S. Rogers, President of Texas Corporation, $100,000; T. Rieber, Chairman of Texas Corporation, $100,000; J. W. Van Dyke, Chairman of the Atlantic Refining Company, $100,000, and Frank W. Lovejoy, President of Eastman Kodak Company, $115,419.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Home Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	May 22
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	May 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	May 17
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Medford Savings Bank	June 1
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1

Governments Hoarding Gold; Citizens 'Salt Away' Currency

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Federal Reserve officials are agog—in their gentle way—over the sudden recent increase in exports of American currency. Both the Reserve Board in its latest Review and the Reserve Bank of New York in its latest bulletin took occasion to comment on it.

What the figures seem to say is that European hoarders have turned slightly from their old love, gold, and are now hoarding American dollar bills of large denomination.

Samuel Pepys, history's most charming hoarder, would have smiled at hoarding paper money. When Civil War threatened, he took his gold out to the country and buried it, subsequently having a gardner's own troubles in digging it all up again. The idea of hoarding paper money would have seemed to Pepys something like saving expired tickets to the Globe Theater. Paper money has never before appealed to hoarders as a store of wealth for the simple reason that it has no intrinsic value and depends on the faith of the issuer for its worth, and is therefore no security to the individual who wants to survive even if society breaks down.

Currency Being Exported

Hoarders don't talk, and what they are doing can be guessed only from the bank figures. These show, first, an extraordinary increase in money in circulation here in the last three months. Secondly they show that most of the increase has been in bills of larger denomination, from $50 up to $10,000. These bills don't circulate; they go by habit into hiding. Thirdly, the leading New York banks report a sharp increase in exports of U. S. currency.

These exports first became conspicious last fall around Munich. For September, October, and November, they totalled around $23,000,000. This figure, however, has been far exceeded this Spring. March currency exports alone tallied over $23,000,000 and the first four weeks of April are supposed to have seen another $40,000,000 go out.

Now the unseasonal increase of money in ciruculation here, particularly in the larger denominations, has been well in excess of the reported currency exodus. Thre may be several explanations for that part of the increase not accounted for by exports. Possibly Americans are also again hoarding U. S. currency. Still more probable is that a good deal of currency is being exported unofficially by wallet and suitcase, for the official figures record only bank shipments, made to foreign branches and foreign money-brokers to meet foreign demand for American money. But the best conjectures here seems to be that Europeans are buying American dollars and depositing them in safe deposit vaults here. They are far easier to hide and store than gold or any other value, tangible or moral.

The Money Guessing Contest

It looks like another move in the historic cat and mouse guessing contest between governments and individuals. Foreign individuals are not allowed by this government to store gold here. And in any kind of emergency they are not likely to be allowed by their own governments to stock up on bank deposits or securities here; their holdings are likely to be nationalized unceremoniously. A few weeks ago there was much talk here about foreigners attempting to build up bank balances and trusts here in escrow or assumed name on which, in case of war, neither hostile nor friendly government could lay hands. Perhaps dollar bills, which tell no tales of who owns them, have been found to serve better.

The way of the hoarder has been hard in recent years. He had to give back his gold here in 1933 and now can't even own any except as ornament or plate. He can still own it in France or Britain, provided he can finance an ingot worth $15,000 or so or pay the dealer's mark-up on split ingots. But his ownership is precarious; the French Government tried last year to force him to disgorge, and the British Currency Act of 1928 has an obscure clause which might spring into action in emergency to conscript private gold.

Governments Now the Hoarders

Hence the wealthy would-be hoarder has tried to substitute nimbleness for caution, by pulling his money out of any country where currency devaluation looked likely, shipping it on any alarm from weak to strong financial centers. He has much of his capital in New York now, but wherever it is, the prospect is now that it may be conscripted in case of war.

Governments, as usual imitating rugged individualists, are now doing most of the world's hoarding, and having their own troubles at it. Current Federal Reserve figures indicate that foreign Treasuries or central banks now have some $770,000,000 of gold earmarked here, and enough more of official balances with our Federal Reserve banks to bring the total over $1,000,000,000, while another $600,000,000 or more is on deposit with large commercial New York banks. About $150,000,000 of European-owned gold is estimated in cache in Canada.

By stopping the normal trade flow of gold from South Africa from the time of the Munich trouble down to about ten days ago the British ran up a store of some $200,000,000 of gold on the Dark Continent. Argentina has now decided to take advantage of this new trend by bidding as depositary for European gold. Swedish, Dutch, Belgian, and Swiss gold in large proportions of the national reserve is now buried away in this country.

Circulating Money Expands

Meantime "money in circulation" in some of the large European countries has shown an increase in interesting parallel to our own. United States "money in circulation" is now at new high levels. (The confusion of most comparisons is due to the fact that our all-time peak of around $7,300,000,000 just before the bank moratorium was probably reached only for a day or two, in the last mad rush for currency. The average for that particular week was several hundred million dollars lower and for that month several hundred millions more below the one-day peak. Current "money in circulation" as of Wednesday, May 3, was $6,915,000,000, up $508,000,000 over a year previous.

British, French, and German circulation has been also increasing recently. Bank of England circulation jumped temporarily around £25,000,000 during the Munich trouble, but has not jumped quite as much this time. However, it is up £10,500,000 in the last fortnight and £5,000,000 above a year previous. Banque of France note circulation last week was about 125,000,000,000 francs, up about 26 per cent over a year previous, and 43 per cent over two years ago.

Reichsmark circulation in the last month has taken a conspicuous rise, on top of steady rises most of the last twelve months, and is now around 10,726,000,000, up 32 per cent in a year. Most of these increases must be ascribed to fear, as business activity in neither Britain nor France is above a year ago, nor are prices, and Germany was supposed to be operating at capacity even last year at this time.

Cotton Seat Up $200

NEW YORK—A membership in the New York Cotton Exchange has been sold for $8,300, up $200 from the previous transaction.

Economy Falls As Senate Lifts Farm Aid Fund

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 9—Economy has ended in the Senate, so far as the farm program is concerned, and there is every reason to believe that the House will follow the Senate's lead.

The Senate has added approximately $380,000,000 to the big agricultural appropriation bill, bringing the total to $1,218,603,572, and has thus far ignored Administration pleas that in making such increases it should provide additional sources of revenue.

It has been generally expected by observers that the Senate would restore the parity payment items and Federal purchase of surplus commodities thrown out in the House. But it was not expected that simultaneously with this action Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, would issue a sharp warning against the bills Congress was running up, coupled with a statement that it might make tax revision necessary. Once again there was evidence that in the quiet sparring going on between the White House and Congress, the Administration was underlining the charge that it is Congress which is increasing the Federal deficit.

Deficit of $3,675,000,000 Seen

Mr. Morgenthau's statement was particularly pointed. The Treasury had anticipated a deficit for the next fiscal year of $3,300,000,000, he said. To aid business it had been planning certain alleviations in the tax structure and modification of certain taxes. But action in Congress (and Mr. Morgenthau specifically mentioned the farm bill) was pushing expenses far beyond the forecasts of the budget. He did not stress the matter but the fact is, of course, that under the divided powers in Washington, the Executive has no final control over expenditures. An Executive veto of individual increases has often been advocated but never approved.

Mr. Morgenthau said the deficit will now probably exceed $3,675,000,000.

"This proposed increase in the deficit disturbs me," he said. "It comes on top of a $213,000,000 extra appropriation for the current year to cover parity payments to agriculture. It was assured those payments would be met by an increase of revenue. They have not been."

Blame Put on Congress

The political implications of Mr. Morgeanthau's statement are obvious. The so-called "economy bloc" in Congress has been made a club with which to attack the President. The Administration now points out that it is Congress itself which is boosting expenses. Mr. Morgenthau is given credit for making yesterday's protest, but some Administration leaders may upbraid Congress with their tongues in their cheeks.

Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi has just finished pointing out to the United States Chamber of Commerce here, following their urgent demands for federal economies, that the worst pressure groups for big local expenditures are individual Chambers. Here again "economy" is sought as a whole, but is defeated in its parts.

Western and Southern Senators broke party lines to put $225,000,000 into the farm bill for parity payments to producers of wheat, cotton, corn, rice, and tobacco; and $113,000,000 for additional subsidies, export and domestic for non-parity groups of commodities such as dairy products, meats, poultry, peanuts, fruits, and vegetables.

How fallacious has been the popular belief that Congress was the bulwark of "economy" was indicated when the parity payment item was added, "without objection." The only voice heard for economy was that of William H. King (D) of Utah who made a two-hour speech. Others pointed out that the only reason parity failed in the House was a squabble between urban and farm blocs. Economy Senators were absent or sat silent as the votes were taken.

Industrial Booster

Ross McIntyre

New President of the Portland Chamber of Commerce.

Portland Chamber Urged to Attract Varied Industries

PORTLAND, Ore.—Major activity recommended for the Portland Chamber of Commerce for the coming year by its new President, Ross McIntyre, is to bring more industries to Portland.

Co-operation of labor and business was urged by Mr. McIntyre, who said, "We certainly can find a plan of action where the business man and the laboring man may sit down together in harmony and strive together for common community prosperity."

Other officers selected recently by the Chamber were David B. Simpson, First Vice-President; K. C. Conyers, Second Vice-President; George W. Haerle, Treasurer; E. Don Ross, Secretary of the Chamber Corporation.

Leslie M. Scott, President the past year, was named Chairman of the Board.

U. S.-Mexico Oil Agreement Appears Near, Says Richberg

WASHINGTON (AP)—Donald R. Richberg, attorney representing American oil companies, said an agreement with Mexico over expropriated oil properties was "within reach."

Mr. Richberg made the statement just prior to a conference with Secretary of State Cordell Hull. He had just returned from a three-day conference in Mexico with President Cardenas and Mexican Ambassador Francisco Najera.

The general lines of the agreement tentatively reached, Mr. Richberg told reporters, will apply to the British and Dutch oil companies as well as to the American companies.

(Richard Butler, Foreign Affairs Under-Secretary, told the House of Commons in London that Britain would not consider restoring diplomatic relations with Mexico until Mexico reconsiders its attitude toward expropriated British oil properties.)

Mr. Richberg sketched these agreement lines:

A long term contract, possibly for 50 years, under which the companies would operate their oil properties in Mexico, with the participation of the Mexican Government in the operation;

Definite arrangements for adequate payment to employees and of revenues to the Mexican Government;

A fair return to the companies from the sale of the oil produced;

At the end of the contract the properties to come into the possession of the Mexican Government.

The companies to continue development of oil lands in Mexico.

Mr. Richberg said this general basis had to be discussed among the American oil companies and by President Cardenas with his advisors in Mexico City and agreed to by each before an agreement could be concluded definitely.

The question of the valuation of the properties and compensation to be paid for their expropriation, Mr. Richberg said, did not arise. The crux of the discussions, he explained, was the resumption of operations by the companies and under what conditions.

Chicago Conference Condemns Barriers to Interstate Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The invisible trade walls that have sprung up between states in the past few years may not be pushed over in one fell swoop as a result of the recent National Trade Barrier conference here, but it is significant that most everyone now agrees, that they should be torn down, and that no new ones should be built. Among the delegates at the conference were governors and state legislators, some of whom helped in their own states to erect those very barriers, and not a word from them, or anyone else, was there to oppose the sweeping resolutions spelling what is hoped will eventually be the end of this Balkanizing process.

All this, in spite of the lack of any specific provisions for immediate concerted action, constitutes the necessary first step toward the accomplishment of a specific end.

State Senator Miles M. Callaghan, of Michigan, chairman of the liquor committee, when called upon at the conference to read his committee report refused, and instead moved that it be considered read, complaining that it would do no good anyway as no real action was proposed. The majority of the delegates, however, saw the good in the mere fact of recognition of the far-reaching influence of interstate trade restrictions, and the agreement that something should be done about it.

Co-operative action, and that is the only way to get at the root of such a primarily non-federal question, it was pointed out, does not come spontaneously, nor can it be forced. The conference, it was agreed, accomplished much simply in stating and defining the problem and in crystallizing sentiment behind an effort to solve it.

Resolutions Adopted

The attitude of the conference was epitomized in the following portion of the resolutions: "Wheras the interruption of the free flow of commerce among the several states of the United States is detrimental of the economic welfare of the country; be it . . . resolved that this conference recommends that the states return to the traditional policy of free trade among the states in order that the consumers and producers of the nation may buy and sell without legal discrimination, either as to the place of origin of goods, the method of transportation, or the efficiency of the producer."

The resolutions more specifically requested the Council of State Governments to continue the work by:

1. Discouraging the adoption of any retaliatory legislation by states which feel themselves aggrieved by the legislation of their neighbors.

2. Encouraging the repeal of trade barrier legislation which may already have been adopted by the several states.

3. Encouraging the enactment of uniform laws, and the adoption of reciprocal agreements, which have for their aim the reduction of trade barriers between the states.

4. Initiating regional hearings throughout the United States, such hearings to be officially called by the Commissions on Interstate Co-operation in conjunction with the Council of State Governments, in order to follow through the recommendations made by this Conference.

5. Undertaking surveys and factual studies as proposed by this Conference or the Commissions on Interstate Co-operation.

Urge Co-operation

One very important weapon in the process was provided in the resolution that: "In order to provide facilities for the conciliation of specific differences between States resulting from trade barriers, this conference recommends that the State which considers itself adversely affected by the legislation of another State, petition the Council of State Governments to use its good offices to arrange a conference with the State which has enacted the offending legislation before taking any other action."

The chief recommendation of the Committee on Liquor Control was that all States in which the manufacture and sale of malt beverages, wines, and distilled spirits has been legalized, should enact laws and regulations which will prohibit any licensee of the State from transporting or shipping any such products into any other State for delivery or use in violation of State law, or from selling or delivering any alcoholic beverage at this place of business to any out-of-State customer, unless such customer is duly licensed in the State of his residence to engage in the sale of such alcoholic beverages.

This supplements the provision of the Federal prohibition repeal amendment, but is seen to go further by providing protection for dry States, not at their own borders, but at the source of the liquor right in the producing States.

The Committee on Taxation urged broadly that the taxing power of the States should not be utilized to effect discrimination or to erect barriers to interstate commerce. It was the judgment of the committee that no tax laws should be adopted by any State which imposes higher effective rates upon interstate than upon intrastate trade.

The committee helpfully defined a discriminatory law as "one which might reasonably and justifiably be expected to inspire a retaliatory law from the State or States affected thereby."

Asks Uniform Labeling Laws

The Committee on Agriculture urged elimination of uneconomic barriers in the fields of quarantine, milk and dairy products, itinerant or merchant-trucks, ports of entry and motor vehicle regulations and taxes, margarine taxes, and grading, marking, packing, and labeling.

In the case of the last mentioned, the committee more specifically recommends that the conference request the National Association of State Marketing Officials to confer with the United States Department of Agriculture in the drafting of model legislation to make uniform the laws of the several states concerning the grading, packing, marking and labeling of farm products and foods according to standard grades, accepted as such by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The report of the Committee on Commerce and Industry likewise covered several sub-classifications. It recommends that the Council take appropriate action to procure the repeal of state purchase preference laws. It urged that wherever sales tax laws were supplemented by use taxes the state adopt offset provisions to compensate differences between the states, which, it felt, would correct any tendency toward the raising of barriers.

Abitibi Power's Registration Now In Effect in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Registration statement for the certificates of deposit of the Abitibi Power & Paper Company first mortgage bonds is now effective, according to an announcement by Herbert J. Symington, K. C., chairman of the bondholders' protective committee. Copies of the prospectus, together with copies of the plan of procedure adopted by the committee and forms for deposit of bonds, are available for distribution, Mr. Symington also announced.

Deposits of bonds, he says, may be accepted in the United States. Depositaries in this country are City Bank Farmers Trust Company, New York, and Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Company of Chicago.

Mr. Symington added that Canadian bondholders have received the plan favorably, and that deposits of bonds in Canada have been large. Although bondholders who had deposited their bonds with the committee prior to the announcement of the plan were given the right to withdraw prior to April 28, 1939, withdrawals have been relatively small.

The plan has the support in Canada of the Dominion Mortgage & Investments Association, the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, the Canada Life Assurance Company, the London Life Insurance Company, the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada, Confederation Life Association, Manufacturers Life Insurance Company and other institutional holders, as well as the investment protection committee of the British Insurance Association and the Association of Investment Trusts, London, England.

Reich, Italy Lead In Aircraft Sales To Latin America

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Civil Aeronautics authority said the other day that Italy and Germany "have made serious inroads into our aircraft markets in Latin America."

"German and Italian shipments of aircraft to Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Brazil in 1938 total $6,400,000, more than 50 per cent of all the Latin-American trade secured by United States exporters during this period," the Authority said in a survey of aircraft exports.

"Chile alone imported German and Italian aircraft last year worth fifty-four times the value of their purchases from the United States. In 1938 American exports or aeronautical products to that country were valued at $64,331, as compared with nearly $2,300,000 from Germany and $1,200,000 from Italy.

"Paraguay purchased aircraft from Italy in the amount of $1,000,000 and $6,162 from the United States.

"American exports to Peru were reported worth $223,490, while corresponding shipments from Italy were $811,355."

Argentina and Brazil were this country's best customers in South America. Shipments to Argentina in 1938 aggregated nearly $6,200,000 and to Brazil about $2,000,000. During the year Mexico purchased $1,200,000 in aircraft and aircraft products from this country.

The United States, however, enjoyed 45.6 per cent of the total world export sales of aircraft in 1938. Its foreign sales of aircraft and parts totaled $68,200,000 of world trade of about $150,000,000. Foreign sales of United States planes in 1937 were $39,400,000, or 45.7 per cent of world trade.

The Orient was the United States' best customer in 1938, taking aircraft and accessories valued at $38,500,000.

Japan provided the leading market for both United States and German equipment. This country's exports to Japan increased from $989,100 in 1936, to $2,500,000 in 1937 and $11,000,000 in 1938. German exports to Japan increased from $943,092 in 1937 to $3,100,000 in 1938.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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CAPitol 3532 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS 27 Haymarket Square, Boston

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CAPE COD, Bass River, six-room cottage, furnished; modern. Box X-31, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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FLEMING'S FURS Cold Storage Remodeling repairs
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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GREETING card artist wanted by concern located near Boston; must be experienced, have real creative ability; permanent position, substantial salary for right person; exceptional opportunity; write fully. Box G-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED — PROTESTANT housework, $50 per month. Telephone LARCHMONT 2274, (Larchmont N. Y.).

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FINE furniture, rugs, art objects, silver bought and sold. A. GARMISE, 55 West 45th, N. Y. C. Bryant 9-8479

HOUSES TO LET

GARDEN CITY, L. I., N. Y.—8-room brick house; country club section; near railroad; P. O. Box 46, Forest Hills, L. I.

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ORGANISTS

ORGANIST, excellent experience and training, available immediately in or near N. Y. C.; extensive repertoire; fine recommendations. Write Box C-16, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Tudor Club, 1773 N St., N. W., Decatur 6434. With or without private, semi-private bath. Tourists, permanent guests. Meals optional. Free parking.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave.—Light, attractive rooms in quiet home overlooking The Mother Church. COM. 9409. M. PEAKES.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—2 rooms with bath, also 1 room with bath; nicely furnished; private home; references. BOulevard 8-6798.

N. Y. C., 171 West 71 St. (Broadway)—Very large, cool room in refined home; references exchanged; all transportation. (Apt. 12 A).

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JAMAICA ESTATES, L. I., N. Y., 80-79 Tyron Place. Vir. 7-5913—3 choice sunny double rooms; spacious private home; 2-car garage; open porch; lawn; reasonable.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

YOUR own hosiery and up to $22 a week in commissions selling famous Double-Wear Snag Proofed Chiffon silk hosiery to friends. Write for actual sample. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. U-133, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute." Sells at 25c; big profits; sample free. P. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

SANTA CRUZ, CALIF.—Casa Alta Apartments, at Beach; beautifully furnished; steam heat, electric refrigeration; garage; 1-2-3 rooms; 1½ hours' ride from San Francisco.

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ST. LOUIS, MO.
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Quiet, Refined, Luxurious. Opp. Forest Park. Near school, church. 4 to 7 rooms, 1 to 3 baths. Private garage.
Direction: Downs, Mohl & Co.
R. L. Latta, Resident Manager

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

SAN JOSE, CAL.—Hairnets, 36 for $1, white or gray. 20 for $1. Send post card for free sample. State color, size. HAIRNET COMPANY, 1115 Nevada Ave.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LARGE modern seven-room house, six closets, grounds 80x150, duplex or roomers, good location. MRS. LYDIA HALL, 1913 So. 11th, St. Joseph, Mo.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

JAMAICA ESTATES, L. I., N. Y., 80-79 Tyron Place. Vir. 7-5913—3 choice sunny double rooms; spacious private home; 2-car garage; open porch; lawn; reasonable.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

YOUR own hosiery and up to $22 a week in commissions selling famous Double-Wear Snag Proofed Chiffon silk hosiery to friends. Write for actual sample. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. U-133, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON—Two rooms, bath and kitchenette, for 3 months; elevator; 222 Beacon St. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, or phone Ken. 1344.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y., near Fair—Small, sunny apartment share at cost; overlooking garden; woman; Christian Scientist desired. Write Box B-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

N. Y. C.—SUBLET, attractively furnished 2-room kitchenette, hotel apartment; cross ventilation; less than hotel rental; June to Oct. Call Endicott 2-7500, Apt. 15 J, after 5.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Large studio, unfurnished apartment; Venetian blinds, dressing room, tile bath, kitchenette, Electrolux. Endicott 2-1883.

CAMPS AND COTTAGE

WATERFRONT cottage, 5 rooms, bathroom; 25 miles from Washington; $1195; immediate possession; terms. Box A, 1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

CHORAL ROBES

COLLEGE—Choral or glee club gowns, black poplin, pleated, $4 each. LINDNER, 425-CM Seventh Ave., New York.

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Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

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YOUNG MAN wishes position as attendant, practical nurse; experienced, refined, cultured and well recommended. Write Box S-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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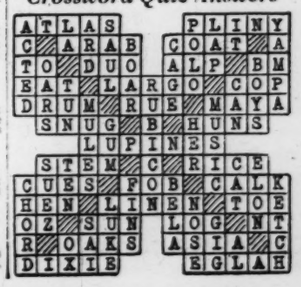
WANTED, Worn Fur Coats and Furs; cash immediately. I. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 34th, N. Y. C., Wis. 7-7969. Don't fail to get our offer.

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408 Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

Crossword Quiz Answers



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ABITIBI POWER & PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED

First Mortgage Gold Bonds Series A, 5%, Due 1953

Copies of the Prospectus for Certificates of Deposit of the Bondholders' Protective Committee for First Mortgage Gold Bonds Series A, 5%, Due 1953 of Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited, now duly registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, accompanied by copies of a "Plan of Procedure on behalf of Bondholders for the Purchase of Assets of Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited by a New Company", dated March 15, 1939, adopted by the said Bondholders' Protective Committee, referred to in the Prospectus, and forms for the transmittal of Bonds for deposit, may be obtained on application to any one of the following:

FREDERICK G. CURRY, *Secretary of the Committee*,
22 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

ALLAN R. GRAYDON, *Assistant Secretary of the Committee*,
2400 CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING,
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CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK & TRUST CO. OF CHICAGO, *Sub Depositary*,
231 SO. LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO

MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY, *Depositary*,
511 PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL, CANADA.
61 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

NEW YORK CITY
MAY 9, 1939

Bakers Must Refuse Brokerage Fees Where No Service Has Been Rendered

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced that it had ordered the Quality Bakers of America, a trade association, and others to discontinue acceptance of brokerage fees were no service had been rendered.

The commission named Quality Bakers of America, Inc., service and purchasing agency of the parent organization; six baking companies, as representative of the membership of the association; officers of the association; Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, Minneapolis, and Consolidated Flour Mills Company and the Kansas Milling Company, both of Wichita, Kan.

The commission said it found that the Association members used Quality Bakers of America, Inc., as their purchasing agent in buying bakers' supplies, equipment and machinery, and that the service company accepted brokerage fees for the purchases from more than 200 manufacturers and other sellers, although no service had been rendered to the sellers.

The association member companies received half of such fees, the commission said, adding that in 1936 the service company collected $181,528 in brokerage fees.

The three flour firms were ordered to discontinue paying such fees on flour purchases made from them, the commission announced.

The bakeries reported named were: Firch Baking Company, Inc., Erie, Pa.; Dreikorn Bakery, Inc., Holyoke, Mass., the Jacob Laub Baking Company, Cleveland; Liberty Baking Company, Pittsburgh; Stroehmann Brothers Company, Harrisburg, Pa., and Vermont Baking Company, White River Junction, Vt.

Officers of Quality Bakers of America reported named were: C. F. Stroehmann, Harrisburg, Pa., President; J. P. Duchaine, New Bedford, Mass., Vice-President; Grover C. Patton, Decatur, Ill., Treasurer, and W. S. Allison, New York, Secretary. Members of the executive committee also were named.

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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"NIL-MIST" Glass Polish and "Visor" Cloths prevent obscured vision by steam, mist and rain; trial of each for 2/-. Agents required. "NIL-MIST" LABORATORIES, 91, Bollo Bridge Rd., Acton, London, W. 3.

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SCARBOROUGH — Apartments, board optional; H. and C. water in bedrooms; 1 minute sea. MAUGHAN, 37 North Marine Road.

SOUTHPORT—Furnished comfortable sunny apartments; near sea and park; quiet house; board optional. Miss Bartlett, 94, Leyland Rd.

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GIRVAN, AYRSHIRE (Scotland) — Guests welcomed at Beach House, Girvan; beautiful situation on sea front; moderate charges. Apply MISS TAIT, Phone Girvan 59.

LINCOLN—Good board residence for business gentleman or student; 35/- per week. MRS. PALING, 18, Tentercroft Street.

LOVELY SWALEDALE—Board residence, good position; every comfort; terms from 7/- per day. Miss HIRD, Rockmount, Reeth, Richmond, Yorkshire.

YORKSHIRE — Accommodation in superior farm house, indoor sanitation and modern conveniences; home comforts. MRS. ABRAM, North Farm, Shipton Thorpe.

CORSETIERES

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—Miss M. E. Armstrong, 55 Osborne Rd.—Representative for Barclay Corsets, individually designed and guaranteed throughout. Tel. Jes. 906.

HOUSES FOR SALE

HARROGATE, YORKSHIRE—For sale, modern stone-built bungalow; details: Box W-1333, BCM/CSM, London.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

NORTHUMBERLAND — Spend your holiday in old country house; lovely quiet country; garage; walks; fishing; tennis; from 3½ gns. weekly. Tel. Milfield 217. MRS. GREY, Milfield Hill, Wooler.

POST WANTED

EXPERIENCED lady secretary seeks responsible position any part of England; marked organizing ability and initiative. WINIFRED HARRIS, 8 Regent Street, Nottingham.

LADY would manage house where maid or daily woman kept for rough work; excellent cook and organiser; could manage large household or home of rest; late service flats manageress, desires more time for study, etc. Box W-986, BCM/CSM, London.

REFINED young lady, thoroughly domesticated, desires position as companion-help; Christian Scientists preferred. MISS GOWERS, The Green, Long Melford, Suffolk.

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CLEVELEYS Board Residence, public and private apartments, one minute sea and golf; garage. MISSES PILKINGTON Marleon Ellerbeck Road.

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BRIGHTON HOVE
HOTEL ALEXANDRA
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Facing Sea: New Proprietorship; entirely remodernized Central Heating. Hot and Cold Water. Private Bathrooms. Terms from 4 gns. Mrs. Blancne B Samet Tel. Hove 4980. 6152.

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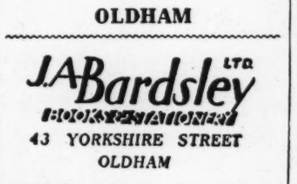

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Manly Manners

Willie Ware's New Game

A Story for Children

Willie Ware had all sorts of toys. Willie Ware's mother bought him a train that ran on a track. Willie Ware's father bought him a fire engine that raced around the nursery at a great speed. Willie Ware's uncle bought him a toy motorboat that chugged, chugged, across the garden pool. Willie Ware's aunt bought him a toy bear that danced when Willie chose to wind him up. Willie was there too, sitting in the middle of the floor with his chin in his hand.

Grandpa came in quite unexpectedly and found him there. Grandpa had never given him a toy.

"What, Willie," Grandpa said, "sitting here with your chin in your hand when you have all these toys to play with?"

Willie sighed. He thought it very strange himself.

"Willie," Grandpa said, "come with me."

Willie hopped up gladly and followed Grandpa away out to the shed at the end of the garden. Grandpa was wearing his wise look. When they had got into the shed and Grandpa had shut the door he said:

"Do you see that chest over there, Willie?" Willie nodded. Of a sudden he felt strangely excited. "Open it," Grandpa said.

Willie ran to the chest and opened it. Inside were shiny tools —a hammer, a saw, some nails— "Oh," Willie cried. Beside the chest was a heap of wood.

"Whoop-hee," Willie shouted. "I can make something with my own hands."

Grandpa was chuckling away down in his throat. "What will you make?" he asked.

"A hundred things, a thousand things," Willie cried, "but first I'll make you some shelves to put your books on."

"Fine," Grandpa cried. "That would make me very happy."

Out came the saw with its bright shiny teeth and Willie chose a piece of smooth wood.

"You may have to help me just at first," Willie said.

"Of course, of course," Grandpa agreed, "that's what I'm here for." After that they were very quiet, Grandpa and Willie, but the bright shiny saw went ZZZZZZZZZZ, and the hammer BANG, BANG!

It was just at luncheon time when Willie's father and mother, and aunt and uncle came to the nursery. "Where's Willie Ware?" they cried all in one breath. There stood the train very still on the track. There stood the fire engine plumb against the wall. As for the motorboat, it lay on its side, and the dancing bear stared straight ahead.

Willie's mother rushed to the window and looked out. Willie's father ran downstairs. Willie's aunt and uncle peered into the closet. "Willie Ware, Willie Ware," they called.

Out in the shed, Grandpa caught up the book shelves Willie had made. "Very good," he cried, "and after luncheon you shall paint them."

It was just then Willie's father burst into the shed, and behind him Willie's mother.

"Is he there?" Willie's aunt and uncle cried, and in they came. They stared at Grandpa, they stared at the book shelves and then they stared at Willie.

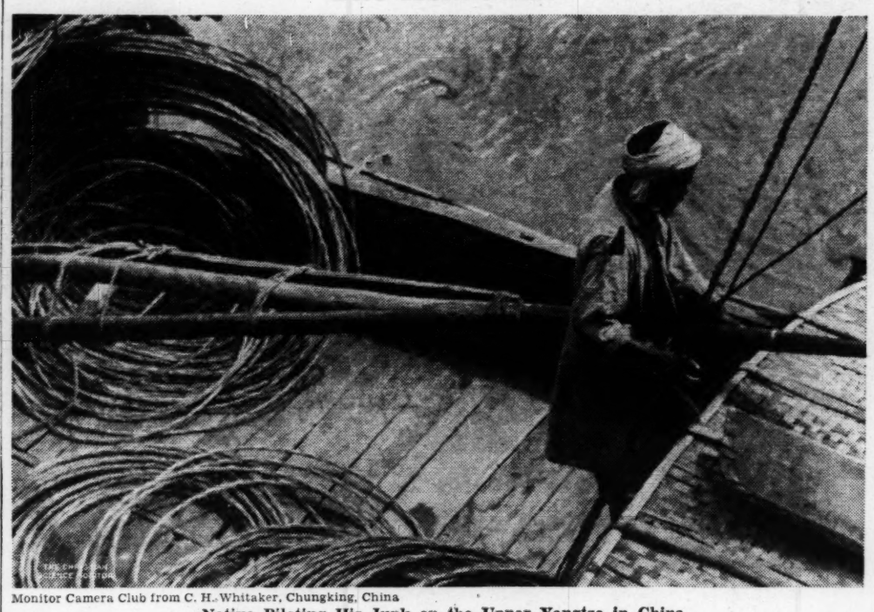
"Look at him," they cried. "He's all sparkly!"

"I'm so happy," Willie Ware cried, "I've made something with my own hands. Look!"

And while they "oh'd" and "ah'd" over the book shelves, Grandpa said:

"Bright little boys
Of all lands
Like to make things
With their hands."

The Helmsman



Monitor Camera Club from C. H. Whitaker, Chungking, China

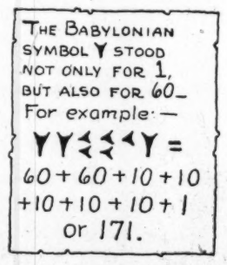
Native Piloting His Junk on the Upper Yangtze in China

Did You Ever Wonder

Why the Hour Is Divided Into 60 Minutes?

Since America's coins (as well as many others) are based on 10's and 100's and fractions thereof, we might wonder why our clock and watch dials were not divided into 50 or 100 divisions, instead of 60. The origin of the 60-minute hour goes back several thousand years to the number system of the ancient Chaldeans, who lived in Babylonia.

The Chaldeans used a scale of numbers in which 60 played a very important part. They counted decimally to 60, or a **soss**. Above 60 they counted by **sosses** to the **ner**, or 600. Then they counted by **ners** and **sosses** to the **saru**, which was 6 **ners**, or 3,600.



This sexagesimal (Latin **sexagesimus**, "sixty") system was used by the Babylonians in their weights and measures. But what was it that suggested to them the use of 60 as a base? It could not have been the number of fingers or any other part of the human anatomy. Some writers hold that the origin may be traced to the interest of the early Babylonians in watching the stars. They observed the sun's apparent annual progress through the 12 signs of the zodiac; and their year contained 360 days, an annual cycle or circle divisible by 60.

Furthermore, they may have found that a regular hexagon inscribed in a circle has sides equal to the radius of the circle, suggesting its division into 6 parts of 60 divisions each. When still smaller units were needed, these 60 divisions were further cut into 60 parts each. It is also noted that 60 may have been chosen because of the number of its integral divisors, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, and 30. The early mathematicians had a great deal of trouble with fractions, and may well have looked with great favor on any base, such as 60, which greatly simplified the expression of fractions.

At all events, the division of the hour into 60 minutes and the day into two 12-hour periods traces back to ancient Babylonia. It is one of the various items which we now take for granted, but which were established thousands of years before our time.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

In Lighter Vein

Two Sleepy People

First camper (4 a. m.): "I can't find my clothes. . . ."

Second ditto: "I'll look for your clothes; you go get dressed."

Emotional Luggage

"I had to pay cash before they'd give me the hotel room—said my baggage was too emotional."

"It was what?"

"Emotional, see? Easily moved."

An Oversight

A correspondent sent the following extract from a friend's letter: "The natives of North Zululand have come to the conclusion that the white man is, after all, a fool. Recently a telephone squad was in that district, and the native's verdict was: 'White man a fool. He puts up wire fence; the cows can walk under it."—Kentish Mercury.

Selling Talk

A. W. Franklin, secretary of the United Commercial Travelers of America, said at a dinner in Columbus:

"All commercial travelers should have the gift of persuasion, but few can ever hope to equal young Beddoes.

"A junior partner, as he came into the office, nodded toward the retreating figure of young Beddoes and said to his senior:

"'I see you've taken on a new salesman. Is he good?'

"'Good?' the senior partner said. 'In the half hour he's been with us he almost talked me into taking him into the firm as senior partner. Nothing but your opportune arrival saved me.'"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Amazing!

Two college boys sat in a theater watching a play being enacted. Toward the close of the first act one of the fellows turned to his companion. He pointed to the stage.

"It's very amazing," he remarked. "That actress up there—the one who plays the heroine—looks exactly like my aunt. It's most amazing."

"What are you talking about?" demanded the other. "You have no aunt."

The first lad nodded. "I know," he admitted. "That's what makes it so amazing."

A Verse for Today . . .

Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee: because he trusteth in thee.—Isa. 26:3.

Daily Quotation

THERE are two kinds of discontent in this world: the discontent that works, and the discontent that wrings its hands. The first gets what it wants, and the second loses what it had.—Gordon Graham.

Facts and Figures

H. E. T.

MASSACHUSETTS HAS MORE CITIES OF 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION THAN ANY OTHER STATE IN THE U.S.—IT HAS NINE!
PIE EATING WAS ONCE CONSIDERED ILLEGAL IN SCOTLAND!
MORE THAN $1,000,000,000 WAS SPENT ON AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHS, IN THE U.S. DURING 1938!

Ohio has eight cities with populations over 100,000, while New York has 7. Fifteen states have no cities of 100,000. . . . A Parliamentary decree in 1433 stated that no one under the rank of a baron should eat pie in Scotland.

Pen Points for Peace

Compiled by Anne Zeitlin Medalia

The concrete facts of war are always murder, mangling, and destruction on the physical plane, together with organized lying and the stirring up of hatred on the psychological plane.—Aldous Huxley.

In the Middle Ages learned gentlemen had profound arguments whether breaking on the thumbscrew or superficial burning with torches was the more effective (and the more humane!) method of helping justice in its noble task. Today writers in learned books of reference give their opinion as to whether shrapnel or poison gas is the more effective (and the more humane!) method of deciding claims.—Quoted by Gertrud Woker (Switzerland) from an editorial in the Vossische Zeitung, July 20, 1927.

A combination of superior education, reasonableness, and the economic open door is responsible for the success of the Scandinavians in practicing the arts of peace in a war-ridden world.—Henry Goddard Leach.

There are some who say, "We are skillful at marshaling troops; we are skillful at conducting battles." They are great criminals.—Mencius (Chinese philosopher, 372-289 B. C.).

Thou shalt not kill.—Ex. 20:13.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"The Least of These"

Washington

Having an acquaintance with alley cats restricted to the comic depictions, a family on moving into a rear apartment were appalled to find that their "front" windows offered unlimited study of this species at firsthand. Cats of all colors and sizes patrolled the alley; and the family had visions of nights punctuated by yowling choruses, and daylight hours marred by unsightly gaunt scavengers.

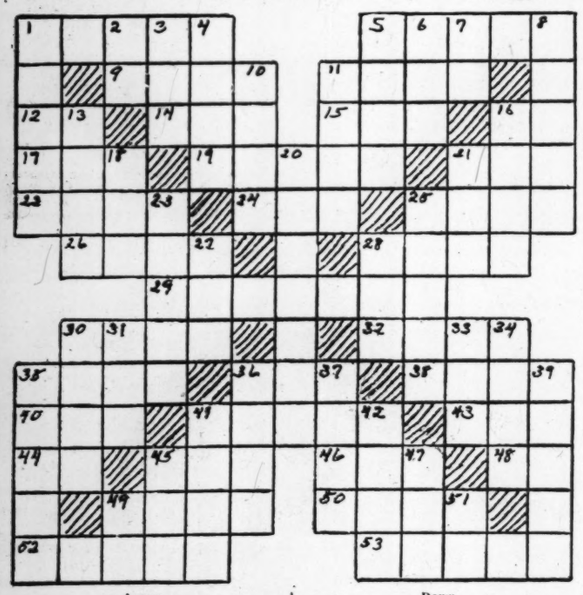
But as they grew accustomed to their rear view, they gradually became aware that the little alley residents were not measuring up to the fictionized version. Instead of prowling, these cats strolled—some even pranced, waving tails as aloof as that of Kipling's famed Lone. Nor could the family detect the lean and hungry look that the alley cat should wear. For these cats were plump and sleek of fur. Homeless, they passed under the windows with feet as complacent as the most pampered pet. It was upsetting to the family's pre-conceived ideas of the genus.

Then one day the corner groceryman helped to solve the puzzle. The cats were fed daily by a woman down the street who took this way of doing her part for the city's needy. Her husband held a minor Government position which barely met their needs; but the woman wanted to share with the less fortunate. The sum she could spare was small, so she decided to feed the little wanderers at her back door who were homeless, as well as left out of the "drives."

As the cats belonged to no one, she often found homes for sprightly kittens or dignified older cats. Thereafter when the family glimpsed the well-fed cats sitting in spots of sunlight or strolling importantly through the alley, they recalled this verse in Matthew (25:40): "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What mythical being bore heavens on his shoulders?
6—Who was a famous Roman naturalist and author?
9—If you visited Hadhramaut, whom would you see (sing.)?
11—An integument is what?
12—What is opposed to "from"?
14—What is an instrumental duet?
15—What is a very high mountain?
16—Bachelor of Music (abbr.).
17—Would you eat, row, or don a topepo?
19—Handel is famous for what kind of piece?
21—What is a tube upon which silk is wound?
22—A taborer plays upon a little what?
24—What is a perennial woody herb of Europe?
25—Who were first Indian people to develop a system of hieroglyphics (sing.)?
26—Who is a character in Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream"?
28—What name was given to the Magyars?
29—Seed of what European plant has been used as food from earliest times (pl.)?
30—What is the petiole of a plant?
32—Who won Pulitzer Prize for his "Street Scene"?
35—Billiard rods are what?
36—What is worn at the end of a watch chain?
38—What is put on shoe of a horse or ox to prevent slipping?
40—What was a measure of ancient Egypt?
41—What is made from flax?
43—In what part of Italy is Cape Spartivento?
44—Ounce (abbr.).
46—A circular firework with rockets is called what?
48—What Hebrew liquid measure is mentioned in Bible?
48—Book of Titus is in what division of Bible (abbr.)?
49—What trees are valuable for their timber?
50—Andaman Islands are off coast of what continent?
52—What is a collective designation of Southern States of U. S.?
53—Who was a wife of David?

Down

1—David Garrick did what?
2—What is sixth note of scale?
3—Who was a grandson of Benjamin?
4—What king drew reproaches of Samuel?
5—Players of what game are mounted on horseback?
6—What is one circuit around a race track?
7—In speaking of Biblical Sarid, what pronoun would you use?
8—What river of Colorado flows from Rocky Mts. to Green River?
10—What is a wild hog?
11—What stops pitched balls passing batter in baseball batting practice?
13—What propelled Cleopatra's barge?
16—Henty is famous for his books written for whom?
18—What is 360-day year of Mayan calendar?
20—What small river separated Italy from cisalpine Gaul?
21—Where is Chicoutimi (abbr.)?
23—What is a kind of slipper without quarter (pl.)?
25—What is said to be the speech of angels?
27—Postage stamps are affixed to letters with what?
28—In speaking of Biblical Zebudah, what pronoun would you use?
30—What is the name of isthmus which joins Africa to Asia?
31—How many loaves and cheeses are mentioned in I Sam. 17?
33—In the nursery rhyme, what animal played the fiddle?
34—What is a town mentioned in Josh. 19:43?
35—What do you call string of a harp?
36—Would a chopa have fins, buds, or a bill?
37—Who was eldest son of Benjamin?
39—What sailing vessel is similar to a yawl?
41—Who accompanied Paul to Philippi on his second journey?
42—What is the end of head of a golf club away from the shaft?
45—A capuchin monkey is called what?
47—What is a kind of chaise?
49—What animal is noted for its strength?
51—What adjective suffix denotes "belonging to"?

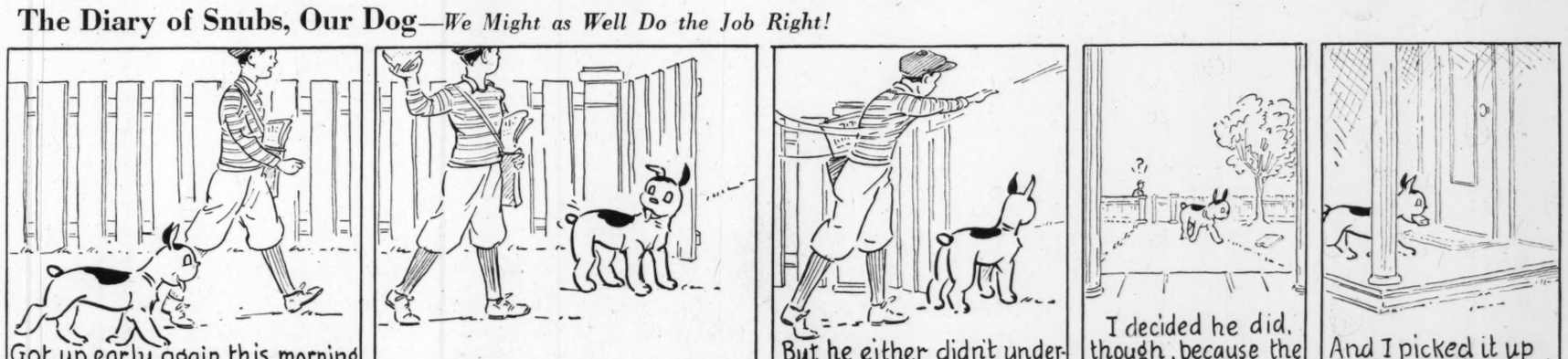
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Keeping a Date*

By Le Pelley

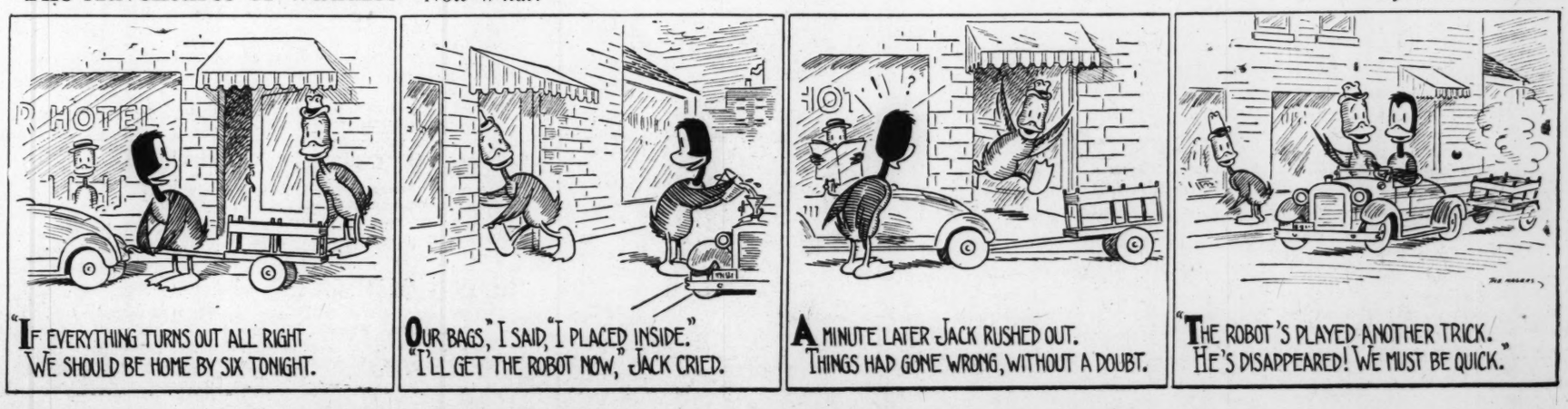
WELL — IT'S TIME FOR ME TO MEET "THE SHAWL" AS I PROMISED....
OF COURSE I'D LIKE TO FIND OUT ABOUT MARMADUKE'S WORK.... BUT I'M NOT SURE I LIKE ALL THIS MYSTERY...
THIS IS THE PLACE — AND "THE SHAWL" ISN'T HERE... WELL! I'M JUST AS GLAD....!
PSSSST!
OOOPS I SPOKE TOO SOON...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*We Might as Well Do the Job Right!*


Got up early again this morning and met a boy delivering newspapers—
"let me help you," I wagged—
But he either didn't understand, or else thought he needed no help—
I decided he did, though, because the paper landed on the lawn—
And I picked it up and put it by the front door where it belonged.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Now What?*

By The Hagers


HOTEL
"IF EVERYTHING TURNS OUT ALL RIGHT WE SHOULD BE HOME BY SIX TONIGHT.
OUR BAGS," I SAID, "I PLACED INSIDE." "I'LL GET THE ROBOT NOW," JACK CRIED.
A MINUTE LATER JACK RUSHED OUT. THINGS HAD GONE WRONG, WITHOUT A DOUBT.
"THE ROBOT'S PLAYED ANOTHER TRICK. HE'S DISAPPEARED! WE MUST BE QUICK."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Coal: A Case for Arbitration

Soft coal operators and the United Mine Workers of America, whose representatives met with President Roosevelt today, will be well advised either to accept his earlier exhortation that they settle their differences themselves in the public interest or to accept his intervention as a means of arranging for arbitration of their dispute.

Suspension of work in the bituminous mines has created a critical situation. Four hundred thousand miners are out of work; incipient coal shortages are reported from industrial areas and the coal mines face dangerous competition from oil and other fuels. The threats to wages, industrial peace and the economic well-being of the mines are out of proportion to the issues dividing the two sides.

* * *

There are no questions of wages or hours. Those were answered within the first few days of negotiations. There is no question of collective bargaining. The coal operators have conceded full bargaining rights to John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers and have even offered the universal check-off whereby the equivalent of union dues would be collected even from non-union members and turned over to the U. M. W. A.

What divides the two sides is the union's insistence upon the closed shop or the abrogation of the penalty clause. The penalty clause provides that in the event of a strike or a lockout in violation of a contract the offending side—either the employer or the union—will be assessed a fixed amount for each man made idle.

This ultimate issue is susceptible of two interpretations, which are reflected in the manner of stating the problem. For instance, it may be asserted that John L. Lewis, dissatisfied with the concessions and power he already wields, is determined to obtain an autocratic control over the bituminous coal area and to shut out the American Federation of Labor's Progressive Miners Union. Or it may be believed that the Lewis Union, having achieved a 95 per cent enrollment in the mines, has virtually gained a closed shop, and that the employers in refusing to make the mines officially closed shop are inviting for their own interests invasion by the A. F. of L. union.

* * *

Labor claims that the operators are holding out against the closed shop because they are looking astutely ahead to the ultimate breaking of Mr. Lewis' militant union and because they see the opportunity to strike a blow at Mr. Lewis and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The employers insist they have made every sensible concession and that any further retreat would create a labor monopoly hostile to the future of the mines.

It appears that there is enough on each side for neither to fear arbitration. This manner of settling disputes should be employed more frequently in the United States. President Roosevelt was right when he said the public interest is paramount. He might also have said that public interest is not served solely by the ending of a dispute but also by the manner in which it is ended. Arbitration may offer the best opportunity for settling this strike wisely and therefore in the public interest.

A Voice From Verdun

"I am speaking tonight from Verdun . . . without the previous knowledge of any government . . . simply as a soldier of the last war whose most earnest prayer it is that such cruel and destructive madness shall never again overtake mankind . . . in expression of the universal longing to be delivered from the fears that beset us. . . . Somehow, I feel that my words will find a sincere echo in the hearts of all who hear them."

These words came over the air from Verdun as the Duke of Windsor spoke, feeling the presence of a "great company" on the historic battlefield, and convinced that "could they make their voices heard they would be with me in what I am about to say." These words were heard by multitudes who told other multitudes about them. While questions as to the political wisdom of their utterance prevented their being carried by the British Broadcasting Company, they nevertheless were heard in Britain through rebroadcasts from the Western Hemisphere. They were reported as having the approval of King George, now on the sea en route to the American continent.

It is possible that chancelleries may wish they had not been spoken just now. But the peoples may feel that now is the very time they should be spoken. The popular desire for peace may be rather instinctive than intellectual. It may miss political nuances. But it does not miss the quality of mercy that infused the Duke of Windsor's words.

Never in history has the balance between peace and war been more weighted with imponderables. The "echo in the hearts of all" who heard the Duke of Windsor's simple words is one of these. Another is that the speeches of statesmen, of soldiers of war, and of soldiers of peace today are heard in the peaceful sanctity of the home by more listeners than hear them in the mesmeric atmosphere of flag-bedecked public squares or resounding halls. More eyes meet across small rooms where parents sit with children than strike sparks from war-lit countenances where men mass their physical courage before the orator's platform. These imponderables lie with peace. To uncover them and to keep them constantly before the eyes of statesmen and peoles alike is always a timely service to humanity.

A recent report from Denham in Buckinghamshire reveals that the robins there persist in building their nests in the airplanes on the local airfield. Possibly this is merely the result of advanced educational ideas among the robins, who hope to render their offspring "air-minded" at an earlier age than usual; or perhaps, although they seldom migrate, they have begun to hanker after the delights of more luxurious travel, and so have evolved this happy scheme, whose slogan is, no doubt, "Stay at home and see the world."

Boston Wants a Vote on P. R.

Evidence of a substantial interest in electing Boston's city council by proportional representation was contained in the scope of the endorsements registered with the Legislative Committee on Election Laws yesterday. These included the Central Labor Union of the American Federation of Labor, the Chamber of Commerce, and most active civic groups. This support of an election device credited with facilitating governmental progress in Cincinnati, New York and elsewhere is indeed encouraging in a city whose lack of civic consciousness was so severely chided only a week ago by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell.

The issue now before the Election Laws Committee, however, is not primarily concerned with the merits or demerits of proportional representation. The question is simply whether Boston shall continue to be the only city in the Commonwealth denied the right to vote whether it shall have P. R. or not. When the permissive legislation for the other cities was adopted last year Boston was excluded largely because, as a matter of practical politics, P. R. sponsors hesitated to cross swords with the local machines. This challenge has now been picked up by the recently-formed Citizens Committee, which asks removal of the excepting clause.

Clearly, the relative value of merely electing a council by P. R. or of going the full distance of electing by P. R. a council to employ a city manager—as in Plan E—does not enter here. The question is one of discrimination for political reasons in the application of home rule. As a matter of plain justice, Boston voters should enjoy the right to express themselves as to the choice of a P. R. Council, Plan E, or any other form of government available to the other cities of the Commonwealth.

Electrified Housemaids

The founder and director of Britain's Electrical Association for Women pointed out recently that the maid-servant today must be "a girl who can understand all manner of electrical appliances." One can foresee, indeed, a time when the accumulation of labor-saving devices in the home will necessitate her being a technician of high attainments. A time when, as nursemaid, she will have a switch in her hand even more often than her Victorian predecessor wielded one of a different variety, and while her hand upon the cable rules the world, she will sing, perhaps, her lullaby of "Ohm, Sweet Ohm"; when she will confront the visitor on a television panel, and carry out duties from a control board.

Then she will certainly have to be a "live wire" herself; but even at present, the E. A. W. has found that its scheme to give instruction on the subject in a course of lectures has been welcomed by maids and employers.

Thinker or Drinker

Possibly it is unpreventable that classic works of art now and then should be bent to the workaday uses of advertising. But a new low in bad taste seems to be reached when one of the larger brewing corporations in the United States plasters a billboard poster along all the principal highways presenting a very blue version of Rodin's excellent sculpture, "The Thinker," and asking, "What is life without friends?"

The implication seems fairly direct that the purveyor of beer does not understand how a person can be a thinker and still have friends. Of course, one does not have to be an utter misanthrope to enjoy an occasional bit of solitude in which to meditate on things. There is light-hearted society in which the draught does not have to substitute for thought. In view of deleterious effects which alcoholic beverages have on the human system, can it be that the brewer considers it would be better for his business if he could persuade the drinker not to think?

The Bookshelf

Twenty Years' Armistice

The pen is mightier than the sword but hardly so swift. History is being made by force faster than it can be written, and before it can be read. What more striking example of this than Mr. Lloyd George's remark in the conclusion to his 915-page, two-volume MEMOIRS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE (New Haven: Yale University Press. $10)?

He states all his colleagues at Versailles would today be "equally shocked at the spectacle of the great democratic countries, which in 1919 commanded universal respect and exercised almost irresistible sway on the destinies of nations, now shivering and begging for peace on the doorsteps of two European dictators." Of course, Mr. Lloyd George's work is some weeks off the press, which accounts for the anachronistic quality of the observation.

* * *

These two volumes are intended as a vindication of "the peace" from the worst of the charges leveled against it. The vindication involves what is known in an American colloquialism as "passing the buck." Not so much the treaties as the statesmen who succeeded the treaty-makers are to be blamed for the aftermath of Versailles, if one accepts Mr. Lloyd George's view. True, the Covenant of the League provided means for necessary emendations of the peace treaties, and these were not employed as they should have been. Yet the mistakes which prevented their being employed are attributable in some measure to the very statesmen who helped to make the peace.

One questions whether Clemenceau, for instance, expected it to be a peace, or whether his idea of reparations was not based on the assumption that there could only be continuous war with Germany. One questions whether the British would, out of their colonial empire by granting absolute equality of trade opportunity to all nations, have made the sacrifices required to establish peace as defined in Clemenceau's logical French mind. One questions the wisdom of Wilson's handling of the League problem in the United States; whether he could not have won the Senate to the League ideal if he had not insisted on attempting to win it to an exclusively Wilsonian conception of that ideal.

* * *

As Mr. Lloyd George makes clear, the withdrawal of the United States from the concerted attempt at peacemaking which followed the World War changed the shape of everything to come. So did Britain's refusal to give the guarantees which the French asked for their security. But it is important that American aloofness allowed France to impose heavier reparations than otherwise might have been imposed on Germany, while at the same time convincing France that it could not afford to disarm in line with treaty promises that were based on the assumption of powerful American support for the League of Nations.

Mr. Lloyd George states his position with candor. He stands as a defender of his own and his colleagues' attempt to make a peace to end war. Such a plainly spoken intention leaves the reader to indulge what personal reservations he may, and thus places these volumes among the most important of the many interpretations of two decades of mere armistice. C. W. M.

"If the Weather Is Good"

Problem for Princesses

LONDON (AP)—*King George VI and Queen Elizabeth . . . gave final instructions to governesses and replied affirmatively—"if the weather is good"—to requests by the Princesses for permission to go swimming, ride ponies, and have picnics during their parents' absence.*

It seems hardly right that a royal pair
Must wait till the weather is bright and fair.
It seems as if those with the diadem
Should command the weather to wait upon them.
But the world's great candle—not being neon—
Impartially shines on both princess and peon.
And the rain, if it raineth every day,
Can even affront princesses at play.
Console yourselves, little girls who may brood.
The weather spares not even princesshood!

JOHN BEAUFORT

Which?

North . . South . . East . . West

The Arbitrary Clocks

By Frank L. Perrin

For a little more than a week, now, those of us in the so-called time-saving zones of the United States have been busily engaged in adapting our daily routine to a time schedule voluntarily imposed. By common consent, or by agreement of an actual or fictional majority, we "lost" an hour in the middle of a designated night, agreeing that by the method we were gaining, on the succeeding evening, an hour of daylight. So far as we are able to analyze the process we seem to have gained the additional hour in which to work or play, or sit and think, or just sit.

The whole process is of but relative importance, after all. Not one person in a hundred, it is safe to say, could accurately tell the time of day at any moment between four and six o'clock in the morning after a restful night, without referring to a clock or watch. No rule has been established which would forbid his rising, breakfasting and going to his work whenever he was so inclined. But we just don't do things in that way. We have all become clock-watchers. We have faith and confidence in clocks. We submit to their silent or clamorous dictation in all our affairs.

But, after all, this may not be a supine submission. We concede much, if we are as reasonable as we profess to be, to convenience rather than to necessity. More is accomplished by orderly and concerted action than by individual assertiveness and vain endeavorings to impress the virtues or wisdom of an unimportant cross-purpose. And so it eventuates that we arise an hour earlier than before the theoretical change in time, we breakfast, go to our accustomed duties, lunch, dine and retire by the arbitrary clock. Whether we like it or not, we fall into step with our neighbors and fellow workers and everybody is happy.

The American people, by and large, have set a rather swift and hurried pace for themselves. An observer unaccustomed to this tempo might at first imagaine that all the hurry and bustle is in the effort to finish the work quickly so that there may be more time for play. But it is more reasonable to believe that the real aim, after all, is accomplishment. The record seems to establish this fact. Everywhere there are evidences of progress in the building of more beautiful and more practical things. Inventive genius, the liberal investment of wealth, the industry of the craftsmen and the love of home have combined to lighten toil and enhance our pleasures. Gradually the hours of the working day have been shortened and lightened by the practical adaptation of that wisdom which has been the fruit of experience and consideration for the rights and welfare of others.

The clock will mean less and less to all of us as we learn to realize that it is arbitrary or dictatorial only as we yield obedience to it. It is day or night to us only as we accept a given interpretation or refuse to recognize a perscribed rule. In many important industries operations are carried on unceasingly. In newspaper offices, in power plants, in railway offices, on trains, on steamships, on airplanes, and in a thousand and one industries the working day is uninterrupted. The clock means little except to the individual who measures his own time and adapts his work-day or his play-day to its dictation.

We confuse ourselves in our haste, or neglect our opportunities by our indolence or carelessness. We progress slowly when we become impatient to see the task completed. We impose hindrances and limitations upon ourselves when we imagine that those about us are more prosperous, happier or more contented than ourselves.

All these things are comparative. There is no standard of happiness, no fixed arbitrary schedule of accomplishment. Even the imposed standards of time prescribed for the fixed zones are as flexible as we agree to make them or as arbitrary as we choose to admit or agree.

A thrifty, possibly harassed and impatient New England mother, it is said, aroused her three sleeping daughters at daybreak on a Monday morning. She urged them to get up and begin work. "Here it is," she said "five o'clock Monday morning. Tomorrow will be Tuesday, and the next day Wednesday, and not a bed made in the house!" That may have been the genesis of the daylight saving plan.

The Wide Horizon

Mother's Day

By Frederick W. Carr

A girl who was willing to work her way through college if it took ten years—and it did—and nearly half a century later was given an honorary college degree for "the success of her sons and daughters"—probably the only degree of its kind—becomes a celebrity on Mother's Day, May 14, as the typical "American Mother for 1939."

Mrs. Otelia Compton enlarges the meaning of Mother's Day this year.

If she is honored chiefly because of the unusual accomplishments of her sons, actually she illustrates something more significant to mankind than any of their achievements: the newly expanding influence of woman.

Mother's Day observance could originate only in a land where women were rightly appreciated by men. With esteem comes the encouragement of growth, and today the resources of American womanhood are developing on a scale never before seen in history. The hundreds of thousands of American girls now going to college are greatly broadening the opportunities for women.

Mrs. Compton was one of the pioneers in this now common quest for education. More than sixty years ago, when colleges for women were rare in this country, she had the foresight to insist upon winning her way through. When she was married, it was to a college professor. Bringing up her family in an atmosphere of thought, she sent forth one son to become head of a celebrated technical school, another a leading physicist of the world, and a third a national figure in business. A daughter chose to be a missionary and wife of the principal of a missionary college in India.

* * *

This is the twenty-fifth anniversary of Mother's Day in the United States, where the custom began. On May 8, 1914, President Wilson signed a House Joint Resolution passed by Congress which designated the second Sunday in May of each year as Mother's Day, for the expression of love and reverence for the mothers of this country. The resolution recognized the "service rendered the United States by the American mother" as "the greatest source of the country's strength and inspiration."

England was even quicker to adopt the idea then in circulation; it officially voted Mother's Day the year before. Since then a number of other nations have taken to celebrating Mother's Day.

Miss Anna Jarvis of Philadelphia is given the credit as the one chiefly responsible for the national commemoration in the United States. Her love for her own mother led her to begin activity for the recognition of all mothers, first in her church and then in her city. Philadelphia in 1908 became the first city in the world to give formal homage to its mothers. Pennsylvania made it a state day in 1913.

As in the case of other notable events another had been working earlier on the idea, but did not bring it to national fruition. Thirty years before, in 1887, Miss Mary Towles Sasseen of Henderson, Ky., instituted Mother's Day in her schoolroom in one of the Henderson public schools.

Some years ago the Kentucky Legislature passed a resolution acclaiming Miss Sasseen as the originator of the idea of the celebration of Mother's Day. The honor has also been claimed for natives of Albion, Mich., and Albion, N. Y.

* * *

Like most mothers, the typical American mother of this year has no zest for public applause. After Mrs. Compton had been given her unusual Doctor of Laws degree in 1932 for "outstanding achievement as wife and mother," she told the press that she was no different from thousands of other mothers.

"I was guided," she added, "by common sense and the Bible."

Her husband then stepped in to fill out the interview. "Mother always begins the day with prayer," he said. "Though we have told that often, newspapers somehow never considered it news. And mother always took care of her children and never left them to nurses, aunts or anyone else."

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Realities"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Europe's policies affect the whole world, including the United States. Some people say, "Mind your own business;" others say, "Arm ourselves—that will keep us out of war." Such a negative policy would soon sap the spirit of any people.

National isolation might be right were there such a thing; if we had no interest in other human beings, no sense of morality, no treasures abroad. Isolation might be sufficient if other nations would let us alone, let us isolate, or hibernate in our own warm hole.

But such is not the course of history, not human nature thus far developed. Isolation, like internal dissension, has destroyed nation after nation, one by one.

Americans must accept realities; one is a unitary world. Another pressing reality is that world economic freedom will more and more relax political tension.

American interest in Europe's peace is inescapable. We should help to maintain it; not flinch from a man's part in shaping policies which make or break world peace.

Our best policy, so far as the future can be foretold by present events, is sensible, timely co-operation with like-minded countries such as Great Britain, France and the Scandinavian countries.

Seattle, Wash. AUSTIN E. GRIFFITHS

"Inevitable"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We hear much talk today about war and preparedness, but we should all stop a moment and realize that actually peace is inevitable. From this basis we should pray for a speedy realization of the inevitability of peace. G. P. B.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Flaws in Diamonds

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue of your paper I read a letter sent you by Bernard Kottek of Bremerton, Washington, in which he called attention to an Associated Press dispatch quoting me as having said "There is scarcely a flawless precious stone, even diamonds are usually flawed."

May I say that I was misquoted, and half quoted, throughout the article which first appeared in the Kansas City Star after my lecture in that city and I wrote the editor calling his attention to these mistakes, only specifying in detail one particular instance, i. e., I said, "The group of Precious Stones, consist of the Diamond, Emerald, Ruby, Sapphire, and Pearl, and, as you all know, the Pearl is not a stone, or mineral; but the product of a bivalve."

I did say that most of the precious group of stones were at times flawed; but did not say "even diamonds are usually flawed"—whereas I did say that you seldom found an emerald of large size which was flawless and still insist in that statement.

I shall be very grateful to you if you will, with this letter, correct any misunderstanding which arose in the Associated Press dispatch. FRANK GARDNER HALE

Boston

Debt Repudiation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I confess to a feeling of elation as I read the heading of a Monitor cutting, "West Virginia Settles Its First Debt," and noted the figures, 14,000,000, till I saw that they were only dollars and not pounds. I really thought it was the bottom item in the black list given hereunder, that was being repaid to the British bondholders. Very disappointing indeed.

According to the "North American Review," 1884, eleven of the great commonwealths of America had been guilty of repudiating on the flimsiest of pretexts, State bonds held by British and European investors to an amount exceeding sixty million sterling. In every quarter of the country, to quote from the same eminent authority, "the black flag of repudiation" was being hoisted—by municipalities, townships and county authorities as well as by the Southern States. The amount of dishonored State bonds the "North American Review" estimated in that year to be:

Alabama	£7,762,400
Arkansas	4,161,400
Georgia	2,716,000
Florida	1,056,000
Louisiana	6,423,000
Minnesota	1,192,000
Mississippi	4,520,000
North Carolina	9,670,000
South Carolina	3,900,000
Tennessee	5,970,000
West Virginia	14,445,000
	£61,815,800

Edinburgh L. KIDD